

### Diversification sought by Saudis

RIYADH, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia's defence minister said today that his country is determined to pursue "a policy of diversification of sources of arms" to guarantee the highest capability for its armed forces. Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, in an interview with the Riyadh newspaper Okaz, also said that a programme for training Saudi pilots and technicians abroad has been underway for the past six months. Prince Sultan's remark on diversification of sources of arms is seen as an allusion to Western arms suppliers other than the United States.

# Jordan Times

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### Anani to visit Gulf

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani will, on Wednesday, begin a 10-day tour of several Arab Gulf countries, including Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain at the head of a Jordanian delegation. The aim of the visit is to strengthen relations between Jordan and each of these states in the domains of labour and regulation of the employment of Jordanian workers in these countries, as well as providing these countries with Jordanian expertise in vocational training and social security.

### Statistics published on exports, imports

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Statistics published by the Statistics Department have shown that the national exports rose by 44 per cent; foreign imports by 31 per cent; re-exported goods by 19 per cent and transit goods by 262 per cent in the first five months of 1981 compared to the same period of 1980. National exports in the first five months of 1981 totalled JD 73 million; imports JD 347 million; re-exported goods JD 25 million; and transit goods JD 529 million compared to corresponding 1980 figures of JD 50 million for national exports; JD 264 million for imports; JD 21 million for re-exported goods; and JD 146 million for transit goods.

### U.N. helicopter shot at in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Unidentified gunmen opened fire on a United Nations medical helicopter in southern Lebanon last night, but the aircraft was not hit, a U.N. spokesman said today. The helicopter was flying a Swedish medical team from U.N. headquarters in Naqura, on the Mediterranean, to an encampment of Irish soldiers near Sidik in the western sector of the border enclave. Dutch soldiers with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) opened fire on the source of the shooting and silenced it, spokesman Timon Goksel said.

### Iraq forms new volunteer units

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (R) — The Iraqi News Agency said today that tens of thousands of volunteers had been formed into new military units to help fight the war against Iran. The agency said the formation of "special assignments units" of tens of thousands of volunteers of various ages... indicated Iraq's determination to develop war tactics to face the Iranian aggression. It said the units were being trained for missions to be undertaken along the front in cooperation with military forces.

### Iranian official shot

LONDON, Jan. 18 (R) — Gunmen shot dead a provincial official in the southern Iranian port of Bandar-Abbas yesterday, a Tehran newspaper reported today. Two motorcycleists fired on the city's Deputy Revolutionary Prosecutor, Ramazan Ali Shaband with a sub-machinegun, hitting him 17 times, as he left his home for work, the evening newspaper Ettela'at said. The gunmen escaped, the paper said.

### Arab bank expands

BAHRAIN, Jan. 18 (R) — A bank owned by three Arab countries said today it was taking over a West German bank in a deal estimated at over 40 million marks (\$18 million). The Arab Banking Corporation (ABC), owned by the governments of Libya, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait and based in Bahrain, said it would acquire a majority shareholding in the Richard Daus group, which owns the Frankfurt-based Richard Daus Bank. ABC's president, Abdullahi Saad, said he foresaw no problems in a takeover of a German bank by Arabs.

## Attack on Col. Ray 'similar to attempt on Chapman's life'

### U.S. attache in Paris shot dead by gunman

PARIS, Jan. 18 (R) — A U.S. military attache was shot dead by a lone gunman in a Paris street today in a carbon copy of an unsuccessful attack on a senior American diplomat here two months ago.

Lt. Col. Charles Ray, 43, one of four assistant military attaches at the U.S. embassy, was walking from his apartment in the 16th District to his parked car when the killer walked up and shot him in the head, police said.

They quoted the only witness as saying the gunman, who used a 7.65-millimetre pistol, strode briskly away up the tree-lined street after pausing to check that the attache was dead.

A police spokesman said there were striking similarities between the attack and an attempt to kill Acting U.S. Ambassador Christian Chapman on Nov. 12.

Mr. Chapman escaped unhurt after diving under his car outside his house when a single gunman fired six shots at him from close range, also with a 7.65-millimetre pistol.

No group claimed responsibility for the attempt on Mr. Chapman's life, the first against a U.S. official on French territory in recent years.

At least six U.S. diplomats have been killed in other parts of the world in the past few years and others have been kidnapped. Police in Italy are still searching for U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier, who was abducted from his home in Verona by Red Brigade guerrillas on Dec. 17.

Police sources here said they

had feared there would be another attack in Paris. They said security around American diplomats had been tightened since the November attack, but said it was impossible to guard all personnel.

Informed sources said Col. Ray, who normally wore civilian clothes, usually drove his own car with diplomatic licence plates from his home on the Boulevard Emile Augier through central Paris to the embassy. He did not have a bodyguard, the sources said.

Police said the attache had left his apartment, crossed the street and walked about 100 metres towards his parked car when the gunman approached him.

A woman caretaker told reporters she found Col. Ray lying face up with a bullet wound in his forehead. By-standers said police had found a spent 7.65 millimetre cartridge and a rubber surgical glove near the colonel's body.

Police said detectives had been able to put together only a vague description of the killer, who was thought to have been long-haired and poorly dressed. Mr. Chapman had described his attacker as being short-haired and well-dressed.

Shortly after the shooting, French President Francois Mitterrand met U.S. Ambassador Evan Griffith Galbraith, who took up his post in Paris last month.

In a message to the U.S. embassy, Mr. Mitterrand said he deplored the killing as a cowardly act and promised the authorities would do everything possible to trace those responsible.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy



A police inspector pulls a blanket over the body of U.S. assistant military attache in France, Lt. Col. Charles Robert Ray, 43, who was shot dead outside his Paris home Monday morning. (A.P. wirephoto)

the killing and pledging his government's efforts to trace those responsible.

In a statement to the press, Ambassador Galbraith said he had been revolted by the news of the "cold-blooded murder."

At Orly Airport south of Paris, police threw a security cordon around a Pan American Airways plane due to take off for Washington with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan aboard.

Over 100 passengers were asked to disembark and were closely searched before the plane was allowed to take off.

Mr. Regan attended a meeting with other Western finance ministers near Paris over the weekend.

The flag at the U.S. embassy on the Champs Elysees flew at half mast after the killing. Col. Ray, an army officer who had been decorated several times for his war service, took up his post here in the summer of 1980. He was married with two teenage children.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said of the murder: "We strongly deplore it. It is a tragic outcome of the spread of terrorism throughout the world."

## Poles dismiss hints on end to martial law

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (R) — Leading Polish officials today quashed speculation that martial law could be lifted soon and also indicated that reports on the imminent release of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa were premature.

Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who has emerged as a key figure in the government since the Dec. 13 military takeover, said it was still too early to say when martial law would be lifted.

"The end of martial law cannot be determined by any concrete date," Mr. Rakowski told reporters at his first major press conference since the takeover.

Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiecej said he was not fully conversant with a reported statement by Poland's ambassador in London that Mr. Walesa would be released soon.

"But maybe what the ambassador said was interpreted in too optimistic a way," Mr. Wiecej said.

Mr. Rakowski, who was formerly in charge of government-union relations, was asked a number of questions about the fate of Mr. Walesa, who has been under house arrest near Warsaw since the military crackdown.

The deputy prime minister said he had not met the union leader since Dec. 13. But he added that Mr. Walesa had held talks on several occasions with Trade Union Affairs Minister Stanislaw Ciosek.

Mr. Rakowski repeated the arguments of military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski that martial law was necessary to halt anarchy and prevent a direct power struggle between the ruling Communists and Solidarity. (Paper urges more purges, page 8).

## U.S. senator warns of civil war in Poland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (R) — U.S. Senator Larry Pressler said today that food shortages in Poland could lead to civil war if the military government did not make reforms soon.

Sen. Pressler, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, returned last night from a visit to Poland to investigate food supplies there.

"I think the possibility of a civil war would occur if the economic chaos we are heading into is to go further into the winter, especially into March and April," he told reporters.

"Food is the cutting edge."

Sen. Pressler said: "If the Jaruzelski government should try to tough it out they are going to have the strongest opposition. The country is in economic chaos and will be an international disaster area by March or April unless the government is willing to make some reforms."

The senator said again that he understood Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski planned to announce major concessions in a speech on Jan. 25, including an end to martial law and creation of a new trade union to replace Solidarity.

Sen. Pressler said he believed

the reforms would be only cosmetic. He said the military government could head off civil war only by reaching an accommodation with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

"They need Walesa," the senator said. "Walesa is a brilliant strategist. They're going to have to give him some concessions to get him involved."

The senator said Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, did not believe Mr. Walesa would be released soon because "he is unflinchingly unwilling to compromise."

Sen. Pressler added: "From what the archbishop said, he wants elections, the chance of being elected president."

He said his trip to Poland had convinced him President Reagan was right in cutting off U.S. food assistance to the military government.

But he also appealed to Americans to send contributions to the Catholic relief agency, which he said was supplying food to Poland and had inspectors present to see that it was not taken by the military government.

## Percy visits Syria as press questions tour

DAMASCUS, Jan. 18 (R) — U.S. Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will arrive here tonight from Kuwait as part of a tour of the region, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Senator would hold talks with Syrian leaders on latest developments in the region during a two-day stay.

Talks in Kuwait

Sen. Percy met today with Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad

to discuss bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

The Illinois Republican later conferred with Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad.

The meetings coincided with editorial in two Kuwaiti newspapers raising questions about Sen. Percy's current marathon Middle East tour, which has brought him together over the past few weeks with many key leaders in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The English-language Kuwait

Times described Sen. Percy's tour as "ambiguous" and launched a strong attack against the Middle East policies of U.S. administrations since the late President Harry Truman.

The Arabic-language Al Anbaa newspaper said all the Arabs care about is Palestine.

It addressed the following words to Sen. Percy: "It does not matter whether the Zionist lobby (in the U.S.) is the stronger or weaker lobby... what matters is whether you have the courage to relay (to Washington and American public opinion) what you have heard here."

### Call for boycott

Meanwhile, an adviser to the Kuwaiti emir called on the Arab people—rather than Arab governments—to boycott American and European consumer goods in retaliation for what he called the Western attitude of "ignoring Arab rights."

Abdul Rahman Atiqi, in an article in Al Watan newspaper, said: "The U.S. and its allies are fighting the Arab peoples, not Arab leaderships. The solution is for the Arab people in this important

consumer area to boycott all that is American and all that is European."

He said such an approach would avoid embarrassing Arab leaderships "who have special circumstances and a particular assessment" of how best to deal with the international situation.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Al Nadwa took U.S. President Ronald Reagan to task for his latest reiteration of the U.S. attitude that Washington will not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until the PLO recognises Israel.

Mr. Reagan's statements "underscore Washington's hostility to Arab rights," the paper said.

Okaz, another newspaper in Saudi Arabia said the Arabs should reassess their international political orientation and emphasise that "we are not aligned with either West or East."

"If the Arabs apply the principle of reciprocity in their relations with the big powers, America would not dare resort to such brazen and open tactics at the U.N. Security Council," the paper said. "And France, Britain and Zaire would think twice before taking any steps in favour of Israel."

## Sharon 'sure' all problems with Egypt will be settled

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, in Cairo to discuss Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula in April, said today he was sure all outstanding problems would be settled during his three-day visit.

Gen. Sharon, who arrived yesterday, had more than three hours of talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali this morning and afterwards said the discussions had been very good.

"I believe that we are moving ahead with the rest of the questions of normalisation that were left until now," he told reporters.

"Altogether since we met at the first meeting in Alexandria in August, 1981, 42 different committees were working and these committees managed to solve most of the problems, and the rest I am sure will be solved during our stay here."

Israel occupied the Sinai in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and is handing it back under the Camp

David accords. The final segment is due to be evacuated by April 26 when a multinational peacekeeping force will patrol the international frontier.

A potential dispute emerged this month over two islands, Tiran and Sinafra, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba.

An Israeli official said last week that Israel wanted guarantees that peacekeeping troops would be stationed on the islands, which control the Straits of Tiran leading to the Israeli port of Eilat.

But Gen. Sharon today appeared to accept Egypt's position that the islands should be pat-

rolled by Egyptian police.

He said: "There is no problem here because I think that the Egyptian position is that the islands are part of Zone C, so there are altogether no problems."

Under the Camp David accords, Zone C of the peninsula is to be under Egyptian police control and will not come within the operational sector of the peacekeeping force.

Gen. Sharon said today's talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. "I think that emphasises the peace that exists more than anything else," he said.

## Shamir: Cairo hardening position over 'autonomy'

TEL AVIV, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said today that Egypt had hardened its position on Palestinian "autonomy," lessening the chances of reaching agreement with Israel on Palestinian self-rule, Israeli Radio reported.

Mr. Shamir reportedly told the Knesset's (parliament's) foreign affairs and security committee that Egypt is demanding that any agreement reached on autonomy with Israel be accepted by the Palestinians.

He was quoted as saying that Egypt's new position was not acceptable to Israel and made an autonomy agreement harder to reach.

Mr. Shamir reportedly said that in the past, Egypt had been satisfied with seeking an autonomy agreement approved by the signatories of the Camp David accords.

He reportedly recalled that when Prime Minister Menachem Begin asked late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat what would happen if an autonomy agreement reached by Israel and Egypt were rejected by the Palestinians, Mr. Sadat had answered that Israel and Egypt would have fulfilled their commitment within the 1978 accords that brought peace between the two countries.

## Veliotes leaves after meeting King

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace today U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Veliotes. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Amman Richard Viets.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also received Mr. Veliotes at his office at the Armed Forces headquarters. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, Ambassador Viets and the delegation accompanying Mr. Veliotes.

The American delegation later left for Riyadh for talks with Saudi leaders on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent tour in the Middle East.

Mr. Veliotes had arrived here yesterday and met Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. He had accompanied Mr. Haig on his visits to Israel and Egypt last week, but stayed on in the region after the secretary of state's return to the U.S. on Friday.

Mr. Veliotes served as U.S. ambassador in Jordan for three years before he was appointed to his present job at the State Department.

## Qawasmī, Milhem meet Mitterrand

PARIS, Jan. 18 (R) — Two Palestinian mayors exiled from the Israeli-occupied West Bank said today French President Francois Mitterrand will raise the issue of their return home when he visits Israel in March.

Fahd Qawasmī, mayor of Hebron, was speaking to reporters after he and Mohammad Milhem, mayor of Halhoul, had a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

"We discussed the situation in Palestine... we talked with open

hearts and great sincerity," Mr. Qawasmī said.

"The president promised to raise the issue of our return to our homes during his forthcoming trip to Israel," he added.

President Mitterrand's planned visit will be the first by a French president to Israel, which in the past has accused France of strong

pro-Arab bias.

Asked about the visit, Mr. Milhem said France had played and would continue to play a major role in the Middle East.

The two mayors were expelled from their towns in May 1980 after the Israeli authorities accused them of fomenting "anti-Israeli feeling."

## Qadhafi arrives in Algiers

PARIS, Jan. 18 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Algiers today for talks with President Chadli Benjedid, the Algerian news agency APS reported.

APS, monitored in Paris, said Col. Qadhafi was met at his plane by President Benjedid.

The Libyan news agency JANA reported earlier that the two leaders would discuss Arab unity.

## Numeiri vows to continue controversial programme

KHARTOUM, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — President Jaafar Numeiri has vowed to continue Sudan's economic austerity programme and further hike sugar prices despite student protests, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported today.

The agency quoted the president as telling government leaders and heads of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the only legal political party yesterday, that he would not turn back on the programme announced last November in part to secure credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"There will be a further increase in sugar prices in the coming 18 months, and wheat and flour prices also will be increased," the Sudanese leader was quoted as saying.

A 62.5 per cent increase in sugar prices on Jan. 1, coupled with an earlier devaluation of the Sudanese pound resulted in student demonstrations in Khartoum on Jan. 3-7 and the closure of the city's four universities and all public schools.

The protests then spread to provincial towns and cities, resulting in the closing of Gezira

University and many regional schools. Sudanese officials announced one protestor was killed by police gunfire in Khartoum, and hospital sources confirmed three were killed in Madani, south of the capital.

Gen. Numeiri said he would resign and return to the army in a lower rank if his political leaders opposed his decisions. SUNA said.

Gen. Numeiri said he was considering reducing sugar imports from 450,000 tonnes annually to 300,000. Sudanese officials claim their country has the highest per capita consumption of sugar in the world. The Sudanese consume much sugar in the tea drunk throughout the day here.

"The country is suffering from a foreign exchange shortage that has been aggravated by high sugar import prices. Several sugar refineries that had been expected to make the country self-sufficient by 1980 are not operating at full capacity."

The agency quoted Gen. Numeiri as blaming the recent protests on Communists and members of the Arab Baath Socialist Party in Sudan.



# NATIONAL

At NCC session

## Frost hurt 15,000 dunums of crops, prime minister says

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran revealed today that preliminary information and reports indicate that an area of 15,000 dunums cultivated with new vegetables and trees had been damaged by frost over the last 48 hours.

Addressing a session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) held today under Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh in the presence of cabinet ministers, Mr. Badran said that the Agriculture Ministry will inspect farms in the Jordan Valley and prepare a report on the damage caused to fruits and vegetables by the frost.

Also today, the NCC heard the government's reply to members' inquiries on the electricity policy in Jordan. The government said in its reply that during the year 1981, 176 villages throughout the country had been electrified. These villages are inhabited by 453,000 people.

Work is under way to electrify 258 new villages, with 261,000 inhabitants, and will be completed during the current five-year development plan. Thus the number of villages electrified during the period from 1981-1985 will be 434, with 714,000 inhabitants—or some 89 per cent of rural Jordanians.

The NCC today approved the Jordanian medical council law for 1982.

## SSC seminar explains role

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — An intensive seminar was held today at the Social Security Corporation (SSC) to discuss the activities of the corporation. Representatives of several ministries and government departments included in

## Ma'an social dept. supports 419 families

MA'AN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — The Ma'an Social Development Department last year offered financial aid to 419 families with disabled and elderly members, a recent report on the department's activities says. These families received JD 2,524 in aid, the report explained.

Social Development Director Mahmoud Al Aqayleh said that the department provides services and carries out development projects for the people of the district in light of its policy of providing essential care for people under its authority.

The department is trying to enlist women's societies and to support the existing ones, limit financial aid to concentrate on the establishment of rehabilitation and handicraft centres and to establish a centre for the deaf and the mute in Ma'an, Mr. Aqayleh said.

the Social Security scheme attended.

During the seminar, the goals of the SSC and its rights and obligations of those covered by it were explained. Administrative and financial aspects, vocational disability and other questions related to the application of Social Security were also explained.

The SSC Corporation frequently holds such intensive seminars for the liaison officers of organisations covered by Social Security, in both the public and the private sectors.

## Yarmouk U. chief receives Euro-Arab panel members

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran today received the members of the committee on the Euro-Arab dialogue currently visiting Jordan. They reviewed Arab-European relations in the domain of sciences and education, and ways to strengthen them. Dr. Badran also briefed the visitors on the university's achievements.

Dr. Badran affirmed the significance of the role of universities in the developing countries, particularly in that they graduate people with scientific experience and expertise, who can contribute

## Northern region gets Islamic cultural centre, three mosques

IRBID, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif today opened an Islamic cultural centre in the city of Irbid. He also opened during his visit two mosques in Irbid, and another in Umm Qais village.

At the ceremony opening the cultural centre, which cost JD 150,000, Mr. Sharif pointed out the importance of sincere efforts and good intentions as a basis for building and progress. He said the establishment of Islamic centres and charitable societies is the responsibility of everyone, because this would help raise Muslim youth and to spread virtue in the community. He also cautioned against rigidity and narrow-mindedness in Islamic action, and said this action should take place within the wider framework of Islam.

## Residence fine reduction mooted

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — A proposed amendment to the foreigners' affairs law would lower the monthly fine for permit violations from JD 20 to JD 10, according to Al Ra'i newspaper. It said the Interior Ministry had put the proposal before the cabinet.

## NRA completes one-third of northern water survey

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has so far drilled 14 out of 40 artesian wells in the northern region of Jordan in the course of a project for studying ground water initiated in the middle of last year.

NRA Director General Yusef Al Nimri said that in the course of the three-year project, NRA experts have been conducting field surveys to gather geological, chemical and hydrological information with the purpose of determining the location as well as

the quantities of water stored underground. The area in question extends from Al Mujib, near Karak, north to the Yarmouk River and the Jordanian-Syrian border.

According to Mr. Nimri, the NRA and the Ministry of Education have agreed that the latter's polytechnic school should turn out skilled staff capable of handling drilling machinery. The first group, totalling 26 such technicians, will graduate this summer, he said.

## 6 Qasr District villages hooked up to power grid

KARAK, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Six villages of Al Qasr District in Karak Governorate received electric power today in a ceremony held under Karak Electricity Dir-

ector Hamed Al Nabayteh. Mr. Nabayteh said a central power generating station has been established in the governorate, and that the current has been connected so far with 26 towns and villages, with some 50,000 inhabitants. He said five more villages have been electrified in the southern part of the governorate, and that two more villages will be electrified this month.

Mr. Nabayteh said that in the second phase of the project, 39 villages will be electrified — about three a month for the next year — at a cost of JD 1 million. Six transformers, with a capacity of 100 kilovolt amperes, have been installed for the six villages electrified today, and 20 kilometres of high-tension lines have been installed for this purpose, he said.

Mr. Nabayteh said that 14 villages in the Tafilah and Shobak districts are currently being electrified, and that preliminary work for the electrification of several other villages has begun.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Canadian Film Week

\* Antonine Maillet and Baie James, two French films, starting at 8 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre.

### Film

\* The Railway Children, at the British Council at 7:30 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.  
\* Die Hochzeit des Figaro, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

### Choir singing

\* The YWCA Choir invites all interested singers to its weekly rehearsal at the YWCA hall, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman, at 8 p.m.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with a probability of showers in desert and southern regions. Winds will be easterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	1	12
Aqaba	8	18
Deserts	0	12
Jordan Valley	8	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 11, Aqaba 17. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Aqaba 43 per cent.

## Information officials meet in Tunis soon

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to delegate Information Ministry Under-Secretary Peter Salah to attend the meetings of the permanent information committee which will be held at Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Jan. 26, the local press reported today.

The committee will discuss the agenda of the meeting of the Arab information minister's council, which will meet in Tunis on Feb. 1. Among other issues, the council will be discussing information activities in support of the Palestinian cause against Zionist propaganda.

## Arab League economic officer makes brief Amman stopover

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — Arab League Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Hassan Zalzal left Amman this morning at the end of a short visit to Jordan during which he had talks with Council of Arab Economic Unity Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri.

In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Dr. Zalzal said his visit to Jordan was the last leg of a tour which also included Saudi Arabia and Qatar. He said he discussed with Arab officials in these countries the important topics which will be discussed by the next session of the Arab economic

council, which will be held in the first week of next month at the level of Arab economy ministers.

He said the council will discuss the basis for movements of manpower among Arab countries, in preparation for a new agreement in this connection; the problem of qualified Arab professionals living abroad, and the creation of an information bank for Arab countries in the planning, implementation and management of development projects.

The council will also discuss food security in the Arab World, and ways to combat the sea piracy which is escalating in the Arab area, Dr. Zalzal said.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## NATIONAL

Pella of the Decapolis (Part 1)

## 7,000 years of human life come to light at Wadi Jirm

By Robert Houston Smith

AT LEAST 7,000 years ago, people began to move into a small, secluded valley known today as the Wadi Jirm, tucked into the foothills of Transjordan. Thousands of years earlier, in Palaeolithic times, others had camped repeatedly amid the rolling hills scarcely half a mile to the northeast, where they left behind flint implements that can still be found on the ground.

The little valley was an excellent place to avoid the cold winds and snow that each winter swept across the Transjordanian plateau, 15 miles to the east. Even frost never touched the Wadi Jirm. Although summers were hot, with temperatures often exceeding 100° Fahrenheit, the heat was much less intense than farther south in the Jordan Valley, and winds from the west brought some relief. Only a mile to the west lay the abundant game of the swampy alluvial plain of the Jordan River. Most agreeably of all, the inhabitants had a copious spring that provided water throughout the year.

Until recently, little was known of the presence of these Neolithic-Chalcolithic people. The flints and crude handmade pottery found in debris were unstratified. Now, after the most recent excavations conducted in the spring of 1981, we know that by the fourth millennium B.C., Chalcolithic people were living at least partly sedentary lives a short distance southeast of Pella. On a long slope excavators found a cluster of three chambers (perhaps belonging to a more extensive village or cultic centre), partly cut from the bedrock and partly constructed of stones and loam-shaped bricks. In the shallow debris lay ceramic vessels, basalt mortars and limestone implements. Although evidence for the existence of Pella in the third millennium B.C. is still scanty, enough Early Bronze Age sherds have been found to indicate that the city existed throughout that period.

The name "Pella," which evokes the birthplace of Alexander the Great in Macedonia, is a Greek approximation of an earlier place name. The city was first mentioned almost 4,000 years ago in Egyptian texts, where it was called "Pihlum." Conquest lists emblazoned by Egyptian pharaohs on their temple walls name the city a number of times. Interestingly, after Greek-Byzantine culture faded in the seventh and eighth centuries, the old Semitic name with its heavily aspirated h reappeared in the Arabic name for Pella—Fihl or Fahl.

Until 1967, most of what the world knew about Pella was contained in a hundred ancient literary references and some surface explorations, soundings and occasional tomb clearings. In the spring of that year, the first season of a major archaeological expedition to the site was carried out under the auspices of The College of Wooster in Ohio. The team anticipated working at Pella for many seasons, but plans were shattered by the Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, after which the entire region was placed in a Jordanian military zone. Worse was yet to come, for in the winter and spring of 1968, Israeli aerial attacks reduced the towns of the eastern Jordan Valley to rubble — a fate that not even our field camp escaped. Further archaeological work at Pella was impossible for years.

Gradually the towns were rebuilt and conditions returned to normal. By 1978 it was time for a new archaeological campaign at Pella. This time Wooster was joined by a partner from the other side of the globe, the University of Sydney, Australia. Our differing academic calendars required that field operations be divided. A Sydney-led team under the guidance of Prof. Basil Hennessy and Dr. Anthony McNicoll would be at the site from January to February, and a Wooster-led team under my direction from late March through late May. Each group had its own funding; for Sydney it was the Australian Research Grants Committee and other sources; for Wooster it was primarily the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Geographic Society.

With extensive assistance from the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, the expedition con-

structed permanent field headquarters on top of the flattened, oval mound at Pella. We were obliged to be virtually self-sufficient, for there was no electricity available and the nearest hotel accommodations and hospitals were almost an hour's drive away. The field headquarters boasted not only half a dozen spacious rooms for staff, but also heated showers, toilets, storage facilities and space for curatorial activities, not to mention a large veranda that provided "elbow room." Prior to the 1980 season, two more rooms were added, again with the assistance of the Department of Antiquities. Two dozen staff can now be housed comfortably in these quarters. The building has been designed so that when the expedition has completed its work by the end of the 1980s it can become a local museum.

Altogether, Wooster's 1967 season and the past three seasons of the Joint Expedition have totalled more than a year of field operations at Pella. The local labour force hired by the expedition has never fallen below 65, and sometimes exceeds 100. Excavation has been carried out in 14 areas, three on the city mound, one in the West Church, two at Roman-Byzantine complexes, two at sites in the vicinity of Pella and the remainder in various cemetery regions of Pella. Fieldwork has consisted not only of excavations but related scientific investigations as well — geology, zoology, botany, meteorology and physical anthropology.

By now we have abundant evidence of Pella's prosperity in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages during the second millennium B.C. The Canaanite culture was in full bloom, and all evidence shows that Pella stood firmly within that of influence. A number of tombs from this period have been found in the rocky hillsides that surround the city on three sides. Always inherently interesting, the artifacts found in these tombs are virtually indistinguishable from those that have been found in Canaanite contexts on the western side of the Jordan River.

The Second part of this article, reprinted from Archaeology magazine, will appear in Tuesday's Jordan Times.

By this time the city was already partly dependent for its prosperity on a combination of industry and trade. An Egyptian papyrus composed around 1250-1000 B.C. illuminates Pella's life at the end of the Later Bronze Age, mentioning the city as a place where the spokes of chariot wheels were manufactured. Pella had commercial and cultural contacts with Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine and Syria. Fine tableware, glistening with burnished white slip and sometimes decorated with red geometric or



The long West Cut probes deeper into the mound of Pella

faunal designs, and small alabaster bottles containing ointments or perfumes were only some of the luxurious imports from other eastern Mediterranean regions. Obviously trade routes, now all but obliterated, ran near Pella. The city's magistrates probably levied taxes on merchants who brought their donkey caravans within Pella's territorial bounds. Vassal villages must have supplied the produce necessary to sustain the city's inhabitants. Population estimates are notoriously imprecise, but a fair guess is that the city had upwards of 5,000 residents, who certainly spoke a Semitic dialect. What their actual ethnic stock was

we do not know. After 1200 B.C., Pella's name disappears for 900 years from historical texts, a fact that might prompt one to deduce that the city ceased to exist — perhaps destroyed by the tribes of Israel as they invaded from the south. Archaeological evidence, however, is beginning to suggest otherwise. Several tombs with contents dating from the Iron Age (1200-600 B.C.) have been discovered. More significant, on both the eastern and western sides of the central

mound, Iron Age occupation has been uncovered. The potsherds range widely in date from perhaps the twelfth century B.C. through the Iron II period (900-600 B.C.), and even into the sixth century B.C. Whatever the fate of the city during the fifth and fourth centuries — for which archaeological evidence is still largely lacking — Pella was again a viable city in the third century, and is mentioned in several Greek texts. The city may have been small, for only a few sherds have yet been found that may date from that century.

Excavations in the spring of 1981 revealed an unexpected dimension of Pella's Hellenistic history with the clearing of a massive fortress that lies in ruins atop Jabal Sartaba, more than a mile east-southeast of Pella. Situated a thousand feet higher than the city and visible from it, the fortress occupies the highest spot in the entire vicinity, and commands a view not only of the Jordan Valley but also the Arab castle at Ajloun, 10 miles southeast, Mt. Carmel on the coast, and even — on a clear day — Mt. Hermon in Syria, some 70 miles away.

Constructed of walls as much as two metres thick, a tower at each corner and at the centre of each wall, the fort was clearly intended to be a visible deterrent to enemies. Each of its corner towers has a square pier of rough-hewn stone that appears to have been in-

tended to hold a catapult. Curiously, excavation showed that the fortress was never occupied. The scanty potsherds there indicate that the fortress was built during the Hellenistic period, hardly earlier than the end of the third century or later than the early first century B.C. Its construction may have been ordered by a Seleucid monarch, perhaps Antiochus III, who around 218 B.C. was engaged in warfare with Arab tribes and placed garrisons in strategic places in Transjordan.

In the second and early first century B.C. Pella's population expanded and trade flourished until 83/82 B.C., when Alexander Jannaeus, the Hasmonean ruler of Palestine, invaded the region and captured Pella. Fanatically religious, Jannaeus is said by the first-century Jewish historian Josephus to have destroyed Pella because "the inhabitants did not promise to change to the material customs of the Jews." Wherever Later Hellenistic remains have been found there has been extensive fire-blackened debris; not only pottery but the very soil itself is burned. In the West Cut the Late Hellenistic stratum was exceptionally thick — in some places more than two metres — and it contained abundant and closely datable artifacts. Coins found in the debris, when legible, bore dates in the second half of the second century and first two decades of the first century B.C. The latest coin found was struck under Alexander Jannaeus, and could even have been lost by one of his invading soldiers.

A considerable amount of architecture was associated with these Hellenistic remains, but the quality was relatively pedestrian in comparison with some of the associated fine pottery. There were fragments of wine jars, many of them local but others imported from Greek island, chiefly Rhodes. The prosperous inhabitants also imported lustrous red bowls and plates in considerable quantity, and liked to use small moulded bottles and lamps of grey ware covered with a black slip. They also utilised thick glass bowls, moulded into hemispherical shapes and often decorated with incised horizontal lines below the rim. Cottage industries were not infrequent, if one may judge from the many clay loom weights that archaeologists have found from this period.

## West Germany boosts aid with JD 1.1 million projects

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under two agreements signed in December by West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz and Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin, Jordan is to get a total of JD 1.1 million in technical and financial aid for two vital projects.

Under the first three-year agreement, worth DM 2 million (JD 300,000), the West German government will help launch a seed modification project in the Jordan Valley. It will provide Jordan with the equipment, machinery and technical aid needed for seed processing. The project includes seed growing and multiplication; researchers will be seeking the most suitable strains of barley and wheat for the Jordanian environment.

The Germans will offer some training courses for Jordanians, and additional short-term on-the-job training. The Jordanian government, for its part, will provide the land for construction, and meet the operational costs of the project.

Under the second, JD 800,000 agreement, which is expected to continue for three years, West Germany will provide technical know-how and financial aid for a soil conservation project designed to check soil erosion near the catchment area of the Zarqa River.

The soil project falls into many stages, the first of which will be the setting up of supervisory organisation. The second will be the selection and training of Jordanian personnel to man the project. This will be followed by a feasibility study, including a design for the construction of erosion-preventive structures.

The establishment of a pilot area to demonstrate erosion control techniques will be one of the most important steps. But educational guidance for the inhabitants of the area will be equally important. Mr. Arthur Brunner, commercial attaché at the West German embassy, told the Jordan Times.

The West German government will be sending equipment and training Jordanian personnel, while the Jordanian side will set up a cooperative agency responsible for implementation, steering committee and supply office personnel.

Jordanian-West German cooperation has increased over the years. And although West Germany, like other European countries, is currently suffering from worldwide economic recession and high unemployment, "we intend to continue with our financial and technical aid to countries like Jordan," Dr. Gunter Mulack, counsellor at the embassy, said.

Over the past 20 years, West German aid has totalled some JD 100 million in financial assistance, and JD 20 million in technical aid. The private sector has also contributed to projects in Jordan. Its contribution is worth JD 15 million," Dr. Mulack told the Jordan Times.

At the moment, 53 West German-sponsored projects are under way in Jordan.

Dr. Mulack explained that Germany is eager to help underprivileged people in any society. "That is why most of our programmes are geared towards upgrading services in rural and needy areas," he said.

The West German aid is, however, channelled through Jordanian governmental institutions like the Jordan Cooperative Organisation and Jordanian Valley

Authority. Germany has also maintained a close cooperation with the Jordanian universities and the Royal Scientific Society.

Most of the programmes have been launched to help agricultural projects in the country, as well as other projects to develop Jordan's potential, like the possibility of using renewable sources of energy.

Dr. Mulack said that among the many reasons West Germany has kept up its aid programmes in Jordan "is that we have seen many returns. Our aid programmes here are popular with the German government because we have seen the results," he said.

He added that the Jordanian population, although facing major setbacks like the loss of skilled workers, has shown great skill in cultivating itself and improving its conditions, "which in a way has helped us keep the aid programme going."

Dr. Mulack said that a high-level West German delegation will come to Jordan in February to discuss ways of further bolstering technical cooperation with Jordan. He said Germany has an international commitment to countries like Jordan, where a little investment has proved its worth. "Maybe with the current financial problems we will have to cut down on our financial aid," he said; "but our technical assistance will not be affected, and scholarships for advanced training — fully paid for by the German government — will always be available to young and ambitious Jordanians."

Dr. Mulack concluded, "as long as Jordan needs technical assistance the West German government will be ready to help until such time — inshallah — as Jordan will no longer need the help of anyone."

## Belgian scholars leave impressed with Jordan's ambition and energy

By Josephine Mushahwar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Four professors from the University of Louvain in Belgium arrived in Amman on Jan. 13. The delegation was led by Dr. Sokal, dean of the University's Faculty of Medicine; and included Dr. Norro, dean of the Faculty of Economics and Arts; Dr. de Backer, dean of Agriculture, and Dr. Bichara Khader, director of the Arab Study and Research Centre at Louvain.

This centre was established 10 years ago. According to Dr. Khader, its aims are to provide education in the economics of the Arab World for post-graduate students, to promote and conduct research on contemporary Arab problems and to organise seminars, study days and international conferences.

"The most important aim of the centre is to establish contacts and serve as a link between Louvain and Arab universities and institutions," Dr. Khader told the Jordan Times. It was to promote that link that Dr. Khader and the three deans came to Jordan after touring Baghdad.

They visited Yarmouk University, where they met with its president, Dr. Adnan Badran, and were briefed on the university's history and future plans. Each dean also met with his Jordanian counterpart at Yarmouk, and according to Dr. Sokal, they were impressed by the dedication of the university's professors, the rapidity of project execution there and the enthusiasm of the students.

The delegation also visited the University of Jordan, where they met with President Abdul Salam Al Majali. They visited the Jordan University Hospital and the King Hussein Medical Centre.

"Everything seems to be well planned," Dr. Sokal commented. "The medical equipment is very recent, and the seriousness of the teachers and students at the University of Jordan is very impressive."

Dr. de Backer said that the department of agriculture at the University of Jordan goes further than providing a university education. "They are well-oriented toward application and research," he said.

The delegation also visited the Jordan Valley, and learned about projects there.

"Yarmouk University has the staff and the resources to start basic agricultural training, and in the future a department can be established," Dr. de Backer said.

On a visit to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), the Belgian visitors were impressed by the integrated

projects under way, in such areas as water resources development. They agreed that the RSS has the means and potential to achieve its goals, and that diesel fuel can be used extensively for agricultural, industrial and housing purposes.

They also said, however, applied research should be better encouraged in Jordan.

After touring various parts of the country, the delegation left on Thursday, Jan. 14. Dr. Khader, however, is staying in Amman for a while.

"I am preparing for the Jordan study day at the centre in Louvain," he said, explaining that the centre is endeavouring to promote

cooperation between the University of Louvain and Jordanian universities.

The University of Louvain was established in 1425. It has 10 faculties and 17,000 students, 600 of whom are Moroccan and 30 Jordanian.

"Traditionally, Islam, history and the archaeology of the Arab World have always been taught at the university," Dr. Khader said.

The delegation is planning to return to Amman in order to establish official cooperation programmes with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, and a possible student exchange programme.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

## Pharmacist faces punishment

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas has decided to close the Abu Alanda Pharmacy because its responsible pharmacist is not committed to his job in attending the pharmacy. Al Ra'i newspaper has reported. It has been also decided to refer the responsible pharmacist to the disciplinary council to be tried, in accordance with the professional rules of pharmacy.

## Masri sees Swedish ambassador

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri received at his office yesterday the newly-appointed Swedish ambassador, who called in a courtesy visit. The two sides exchanged views on the possibility of exchanges of technical expertise between the two countries, and the possibility of future cooperation in construction and road building.

## Zarqa free zone almost ready

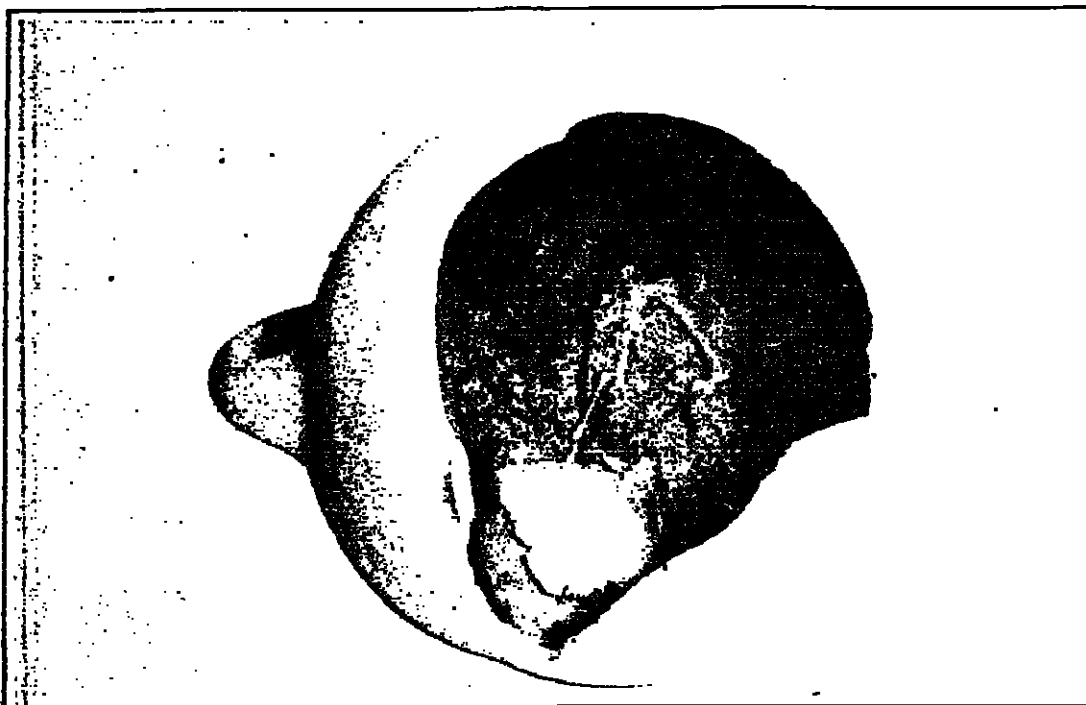
ZARQA, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — Free Zones Corporation Deputy Director General Mohammad Al Abdallah has said the corporation will hand over land in the Zarqa free zone to its renters in February. Al Ra'i newspaper says. Mr. Abdallah added that the aim behind establishing the 5,500-dunum free zone in Zarqa is to encourage commercial and industrial investment.

## 3 Mafraq villages get phone networks

MAFRAQ, Jan. 18 (J.T.) — Mafraq District Telecommunications Director Ahmad Al Nouman said that telephone networks had been installed in the villages of Thaghat Al Jub, Umm Al Jimal and Sama Al Sarhan. Al Ra'i newspaper reported today. He added that post offices had been opened in 11 villages in Mafraq District, while the telephone networks had been expanded in seven villages, according to Al Ra'i. He explained that the telecommunications department continues to provide Mafraq villages with new telephone services.

## Commercial terms seminar ends

AMMAN, Jan. 18 (Petra) — The seminar on commercial terms concluded today at the Amman Chamber of Commerce. The three-day seminar was organised by the chamber in cooperation with the Jordanian committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. Participants discussed topics related to the goals and functions of commercial terms in sale contracts, changes in the technology of transport, the law on the transport of goods and the commercial terms for 1980.



Sixteenth Century B.C. Infant buried in a broken wine jar



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# Hostages, a year of freedom

## 'Americans will not surrender freedoms'

By Fred Bayles

After the parades and interviews, after the 20,000 letters from strangers and an emotional hometown welcome that "really ripped me up," former hostage Michael Metrinko decided it was time to see the United States.

Each of hostages has a story. This is Metrinko's. At 35, the Oluphan, Pa., native had seen more of the world than his own country. He had been overseas since 1968, first as a Peace Corps volunteer, then as a Foreign Service officer.

His last seven years were spent in Iran; the last 444 days as one of the 52 U.S. hostages. For 10 months, he was held in solitary confinement.

And there he dreamed of America. So when the first crush of welcome died down after his release, Metrinko decided to cut out. He bought a car and spent the next six months on the road.

He drove to Alabama, stayed on a ranch in Okla., travelled Idaho's Ponderosa Pine Trail and attended church services in a tiny fishing village on Kodiak Island, Alaska.

He saw the country with what he calls "A stranger's eyes" and returned a "reborn patriot."

"I can be very lyrical about," he said, sitting in his sunny Cambridge apartment. "How big it is, how beautiful it is..."

And when the talks turn to the American people, strong feelings nearly overwhelm his usually articulate thoughts.

"I was struck with how many different types of people there are here and they're all still Americans," he says.

"Farmers down in Oklahoma or Southerners in Alabama. Alabama is very different from Oklahoma. It's absolutely different from Pennsylvania. And then there's Colorado. I could just go on like that. It's tough to talk about it like that because I'm not really sure what I want to say."

The wanderlust that sent Metrinko into the heartland is nothing new. A graduate of Georgetown University, Metrinko joined the Peace Corps in 1968 largely because he wanted to travel.

He taught in Turkey and Iran, then joined the State Department, serving in Turkey, Syria and Iran. He came home for a few weeks every two years, but he didn't miss the United States. He was fascinated by the way of life in other countries, particularly Iran.

"I liked the fact that things there were a lot simpler, far less based on technology," he said. "I spent all sorts of time watching a life that had all the qualities of a museum piece."

Links to the past are important to Metrinko, a soft-spoken, humorous career diplomat who is completing a course in public administration at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government.

His family has lived in the same house since 1904 and he keeps a copy of his grandfather's birth certificate on his wall. "I know exactly where he is from, and who his grandfather was. It gives you an anchor," he said.

He said his roots helped get him through the captivity in Tehran, where he spent weeks on end, alone in a room or cell, bound with rope or handcuffs.



The signing of the agreement that set them free

He had little to do, little to read. He developed the habit of exercise in his cell and now has exercise equipment in his apartment.

And he dreamed of travel. "I panned the trip a thousand times," he said. "I wanted to see Alaska and thought about Hawaii and wanted to see the Rocky Mountains. What I really wanted to see was anything green, and sky, because for months and months and months I only saw concrete. I wanted to see America."

But travelling had to wait until the nation welcomed the hostages. There was a parade from the Sheraton airport to his hometown along a route that usually takes 20 minutes. It took Metrinko seven hours.

There were 20,000 letters from grateful Americans. He read all of them. Many were personal, emotional messages that deeply touched Metrinko.

He remembers one letter that read: "My son died in World War II and I have been alone since then. You make me feel like you're my son."

"It was that focusing of a lot of emotion, a lot of loneliness that people felt on us and on our families," Metrinko said. "It was probably good for a lot of people."

It proved too much for Metrinko and he still bears the emotional scars. He doesn't like to have his picture taken, afraid people will recognise him. He is amused that reporters still seek him out. But a year ago, with people clamouring to talk to him, to thank him, Metrinko felt the need for escape.

There he had another vision of America.

"The island had a population of 300, a combination of Scandinavian fishermen, Russians and Aleuts from the Aleutian Islands," he said. "Hearing them sing Old Slavonic in church because they're all Russian Orthodox, but they all look like they're from China and knowing that they all speak English... it was really something."

"We love to publicise examples of our intolerance, but Americans aren't intolerant,"

he said. "We tolerate failure in others, or differences in others far more here than in anywhere else I can think of."

"If you're sitting in a room and hear people screaming over and over and over, 'Kill the Americans. Death to this person. Death to that person.' And you think of the tolerance that you have for political parties, political groups in the United States, and it's all the difference between the earth and the sky."

## Graves wants his questions answered

Hostage John Graves' family was the first to break publicly with the Carter administration, calling on the U.S. government to apologise to Iran. Now ex-hostage Graves is at odds with the government too.

Graves, 53, is critical of the government and the news media for being "preoccupied with the soap opera aspects of the hostage crisis to the exclusion of the real questions."

He calls the neglect "detrimental to the republic -- and the human race -- in the long run."

"I'm tired of answering reporters' questions because no one is asking the important questions," said Graves, who now works in the State Department's international communications agency in Washington. "The questions he would like asked -- and answered -- are:

"Why was the embassy taken over?"

"Why were the Iranians so angry at America?"

"Why was the Shah admitted to the U.S.?"

"Why did the U.S. help steer him out of the country to Panama?"

"What was the real aim of the rescue attempt, which surely would have gotten us all killed?"

Graves, who was the foreign service senior inspector in Tehran, has written a book on his experience titled "Maybe tonight," but has had difficulty finding a publisher.

"There is a desire in America not to have this kind of investigation of the hostage crisis," he said. "Congress promised to investigate it, but it hasn't come through."

Graves joined the International Communications Agency in 1962, working in Vietnam, Zaire, Cameroon, Togo and Madagascar. He received the meritorious service award for duty in the Congo in 1964, and was promoted to foreign service senior inspector in 1973.

Graves expects to be assigned to Latin America in August. He and his wife Bennie have six grown children.

—Associated Press

## Iranian economy still suffers

By Robert Burns

One year after the U.S. trade embargo against Iran was lifted, there is little progress toward restoring the once-flourishing commercial ties between the countries. Trade is still but a trickle.

President Jimmy Carter imposed the trade ban on April 8,

*Editor's note: The harshest U.S. response to Iran's holding of 52 American hostages was a trade embargo. That's been lifted, but as AP business writer Robert Burns reports in the last of a series, U.S. trade with Iran remains skimpy.*

1980, although virtually all commerce had halted when Carter froze Iranian assets in the United States 10 days after the U.S. embassy in Tehran and its personnel were seized Nov. 4, 1979.

Negotiations to end the crisis dragged on for months, in part due to the tangled web of financial disputes arising from the Iranian revolution and American actions aimed at pressuring Iran to release the hostages.

The trade embargo finally was lifted as part of the Jan. 20, 1981 agreement that brought the 52 American hostages home. But the act had little consequence for trade.

In the first 11 months of 1981, the value of two-way trade with Iran was \$341 million, according to the commerce department. That compares with \$6.6 billion in two-way trade for all 1978, before the fall of the Shah.

Because Iran is suffering from a shortage of hard currency reserves, the volume of trade is not likely to increase in the immediate future. The Iranian government said last week it would stop importing everything but food, medicine and farming and industrial products.

Relations between Iran and the United States still are chilly, in part because of lingering financial disputes dating from the hostage crisis.

Thousands of claims have been lodged by U.S. companies charging breach of contract and other acts for which they seek compensation. And some U.S. banks are still bickering with Iran on repayment of loans.

Besides Iran's antagonism toward the West, corporate planners in the United States are fearful of the continuing political unrest within Iran and the risks associated with its 16-month-old war with Iraq.

"If Iran was perceived to be stable now, and the potential for good profit was there, trade would improve," said Shari Ghalib, an international economist and Middle East specialist at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

But Ghalib sees "no end in sight" to the Iran-Iraq war, which has damaged both nations' oil fields and sharply reduced their oil exports.

Nevertheless, some corporate officials still hold out hope that normal commerce eventually will resume.

"Obviously if there were a change in regimes and the Iranians wanted to talk, we'd be interested in going back," said David Mellon, a specialist in Middle East affairs for Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), which had an extensive oil-producing business in Iran before the embargo.

And some international specialists say that Iran, desperate for American technical aid to maintain its oil fields, may be reconsidering U.S. equipment by way of transactions through other Persian Gulf countries, including the United Arab Emirates.

"There's more trade than meets the eye," said Richard Kjeldsen, senior international economist at Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles. "But it's still going to take some time before any (company) is going to move back into Iran in any straightforward manner."

No U.S. banks are operating in Iran, making loans to Iran or holding a correspondent relationship with Iran's state bank, said Chere Loustanaun, a Middle East expert at the commerce department. And none likely will soon, she added, despite Iran's willingness to pay

back quickly the bulk of its outstanding debt to American banks after the hostage agreement was signed.

Financial transactions with Iran must be handled through institutions in another country. That presents a formidable obstacle for American companies without affiliates in other countries, analysts said.

And even in financial arrangements were less complicated, most U.S. companies would be reluctant to place American employees back in Iran so soon after the hostage crisis that precipitated the trade embargo and the severing of diplomatic ties.

Claims by American businesses are being considered this month by the Iran-U.S. claims tribunal that was established as part of the complex agreement that freed the hostages and unfroze eight billion dollars in Iranian assets in U.S. banks.

The State Department said it is submitting about 2,800 separate claims by American companies against Iran, all of which seek damages of less than \$250,000. Those seeking larger amounts are being submitted by the companies involved.

The tribunal, meeting in the Hague, the Netherlands, is scheduled to begin ruling on the cases Jan. 20 and any awards would be made from a one billion dollar escrow account. That money was part of two billion dollars in Iranian funds attached by U.S. claimants and freed by court order last summer for transfer to Iran and to the escrow account.

In addition to the damage claims, some U.S. banks are still negotiating with Iran for repayment of about \$1.42 billion in non-syndicated loans. About \$3.6 billion in syndicated bank loans was paid off earlier in 1981, as part of the hostage settlement. Those sums, in addition to \$2.9 billion that went directly to Iran, accounted for the approximately \$3 billion that was freed by the hostage agreement.

—Associated Press

## Diplomats constantly in danger

By George Gedda

A year after the end of the Iranian hostage crisis, life for many American diplomats is full of chilling reminders of just how hazardous their profession has become.

In some sensitive posts, U.S. envoys travel even short distances by armoured cars, protected by body guards carrying machine guns. Many of the embassies where these diplomats work are surrounded by high walls, making them look more like fortresses than diplomatic missions.

Receptionists sit behind bomb-proof glass, admitting visitors only after elaborate security checks by marine guards. Video monitors help spot would-be troublemakers.

At 24 embassies and consulates, plans are under way for the construction of bullet-proof "safe-houses" for protection against mobs. The hope is that these hideaways will provide refuge for U.S. employees for several hours, giving local security forces time to restore order.

Actually, enhanced security at overseas missions began well before the 444-day Iran crisis, which ended last Jan. 20. According to a new State Department report, American diplomats have been the targets of more than 330 terrorist incidents since 1968. During the post-war era, 45 U.S. personnel have died as the result of terrorism.

U.S. ambassadors are urged to hold regular drills for implementing internal defense plans. All personnel are advised, in the event they are taken hostage, to find a "surrogate parent" to care for their children.

If an emergency evacuation is required, they are asked to have a suitable home available for any pets left behind. They are to instruct their spouses on how to maintain cars, washing machines and other equipment.

Before leaving for their posts, a two-day course on "coping with violence abroad" is offered all personnel. It includes instruction on hostage survival, bomb recognition and residential security. The course was initiated five years ago but was expanded after the Iran crisis.

Shortly after taking office, President Ronald Reagan added a new dimension to U.S. anti-terrorist policy when he said he would not tolerate another Tehran-type incident.

"We're just going to move in there, guns blazing," he said. And in congressional testimony, Richard Kennedy, undersecretary of state for management, said, "We have publicly put terrorists on notice that they can expect no concessions from U.S. We will not bargain for the release of hostages... We will use all appropriate resources at our disposal, be they diplomatic, political, economic or military, to respond to such acts of international intimidation or extortion."

During the Iranian crisis, an unprecedented number of foreign service applicants dropped out during training, fearing the same fate that befell the hostages.

But as the memory of Tehran fades, the drop-out rate has diminished in the past year and many foreign service newcomers even seem anxious for assignment to dangerous posts.

In one recent class of 40 trainees, five said they were willing to go to El Salvador, where one incident is a 40 per cent hazardous duty pay bonus. Since 1980, the U.S. embassy in San Salvador has been hit by two attacks with rocket propelled grenades and at least six machine gun attacks. U.S. diplomats assigned to El Salvador are forbidden to take dependents with them.

Some officials, including former Iran hostage Victor Tomseth, say the government could reduce vulnerability to terrorist attacks by reducing the size of embassy staffs.

Tomseth says the large U.S. diplomatic establishment is "an anachronism from a less technically advanced era" and argues that more personnel are needed overseas to maintain contact with opposition groups, enabling embassies to be more alert to potential security dangers.

One surprise development since the hostage crisis is that applications for the foreign service actually have increased. The reason, one official speculated, is that media coverage of the crisis called attention to the fact that the United States has embassies and needs diplomats to staff them.

—Associated Press

## Cruel irony

IT IS HARD not to notice the cruel irony in the juxtaposition of two events this week: an American diplomat was shot in Paris, and the United States successfully fired its Trident ballistic missile. The contrast between the technical achievements of the United States and the political opposition it generates abroad (to the point of putting its diplomatic personnel at risk) is a contrast that reflects the deeper issue of the responsible or irresponsible use of power. The United States enters the 1980s as the most powerful country in the world, in technical, military and industrial terms. Yet it is also the country whose foreign policy seems to generate the greatest amount of international opposition, disgust and even hatred. Thus we have the irony of the United States perfecting an extraordinary missile that can be fired from a submarine and hit its target 6,400 miles away, while some anonymous person motivated by a combination of hatred and desperation shoots American diplomats on the streets of Paris.

That irony finds its greatest expression in the Middle East, where many Arab states look to the United States for military and economic ties but also fear the consequences of American policy on the Arab-Israeli issue. It would probably be safe to suggest, as we do, that we have not yet seen the full, destructive implications of the many years of irresponsible American policies vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue and the greater Arab-Israeli conflict. One would hope that the people in charge of American foreign policy would devise positions on the Middle East that are more commensurate with the technical skills and self-preservation instincts that have produced such material marvels as the Trident missile. To produce Tridents while your diplomats are being shot down is not a reflection of success. We would hope that the American people would show signs of dealing with this contradiction in a forceful and serious manner, for their own good above all.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Optimism or dreams

AL RA'I: Wherever Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi stops during his tour of the Arab countries, he stresses that a new Arab dawn is breaking and that it heralds the birth of real Arab solidarity. Despite the fact that Mr. Klibi does not fix a date for the resumption of the Fez Arab summit conference, he appears very confident that all the Arab states will participate in the Fez summit with a determination to make it the summit of big and fateful resolutions. He is also confident that the Arabs will come out of the summit with a clear vision of what course they will follow in their long conflict with the Israeli enemy. Although we hope that Mr. Klibi's optimism is valid, we fear that it is based on wishes and not on solid evidence because the gap that exists between some Arab states and does not invoke such optimism.

One of the unique issues that remains as a difficult test of the genuineness of Arab stands on the Iraqi-Iranian war which has lasted more than it should and in which some Arab states have been directly or indirectly involved. Thus the real test of the Arab states' stands on solidarity is what is actually taking place in the Arab arena now and not what will take place during the Fez Arab summit conference. This is particularly so because the Arab summit should devote its effort to dealing with the major Arab issue -- the Palestinian issue -- which can never be dealt with or take its correct course as long as some Arab states continue to call for the establishment of Arab solidarity while dealing blow after blow to this solidarity.

### Bastions of unity

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein returned home yesterday after having concluded a work visit to Iraq during which he met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the current Arab situation vis-a-vis the enormous challenge to our pan-Arab destiny.

The Jordanian-Iraqi talks are very important in view of the level and circumstances in which they were held for Jordan on the longest front with the Zionist enemy. Israel's aggressive attitudes have increased of late and for Iraq's the year-and-a-half obstinate war to curb the Iranian leadership's attempts to impose hegemony on the eastern flank of the Arab Homeland rages on.

The pan-Arab will has united Jordan and Iraq against the massive challenges on the eastern gate of the Arab Homeland. This same will is capable of mobilising the Arab will against the Zionist threat which has been tempted by the shattered Arab situation to encroach on the Arab rights, haughtily and defiantly. The Arabs must establish a strong and united front in order to achieve their objectives. The Arabs need to establish this stand now due to the increasing cultural, political and military challenges facing our nation.

Iraq is fighting its heroic war against the ambitions of parties who want to control the eastern flank of our nation. At the same time the danger of the Zionist onslaught has increased. Therefore, the Arabs must respond to this call for establishing their strong and united stand.

## 'Best thing that happened to me'

Aside from marriage and fatherhood, 14 months in captivity in Iran was "the best thing that ever happened" to Moorhead Kennedy, the 51-year-old former hostage says.

The 444-day ordeal gave him a chance to reflect -- and decide what to do with the rest of his life.

"The feeling that you've survived something and come out of it all right, sound, is a good feeling," he adds.

Kennedy, an economic specialist retired from foreign service last summer and now director of the Peace Institute of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York.

He founded the institute to study religion's role in international affairs, as in Iran, Northern Ireland and Lebanon.

"When I was in captivity it occurred to me that... we in government had failed totally to appreciate the strength and durability of a religious revolution," Kennedy says.

He says he does not dwell on his ordeal in Iran -- although he has a recurring nightmare that the State Department has put him on a plane for Iran and he's back with his student captors.

"It's my only nightmare. I think everybody's entitled to one," he says.

Kennedy says Americans are interested in the ex-hostages "not so much in the kind of events that happened but in the conclusions you can draw.... I think the country would like to feel that some lessons were learned."

But Kennedy, the third-ranking foreign service officer at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, says: "Nobody in the Department of State or the U.S. government really wants to examine what happened."

His wife, Louisa, was active in Flag, INC., the hostage family liaison group, and keeps in touch with other former hostages and their families. The Kennedys have four sons.

Generally, the same small groups were kept alone throughout the captivity so it wasn't the kind of wonderful sort of feeling where you'd have reunions with your old buddies," he says.

The reunion really was America's.

"I think that in a funny way the whole hostage thing was a therapy the country needed," says Kennedy.

—Associated Press



## ECONOMY

## Gold loses more glamour

LONDON, Jan. 18 (R) — Gold prices sank below \$370 an ounce today, reaching their lowest level in more than two years.

The gold bullion price, was fixed at \$369.75 an ounce this morning by the leading gold dealers in London, a drop of nearly \$10 from their Friday afternoon price and more than one dollar down on

the closing level in New York on Friday. Dealers said that prospects that U.S. interest rates would remain high have sent gold prices steadily lower recently. The metal is selling at well under half its 1980 peak price of \$850 an ounce and below the \$388 low point of last year.

A report late on Friday in New York that the supply of currency in circulation in the United States jumped \$9.8 billion in the first week of the year was interpreted by economists to mean that the U.S. authorities would not ease up on their monetary policies that have kept interest rates high.

## Japan's trade surplus rises to \$8.89 billion in 1981

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (R) — Japan announced today that its trade surplus with the rest of the world last year rose to \$8.89 billion, boosted by record balances in its 'savoir' with the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC).

The surplus, calculated on goods passing through customs, was half the record \$18.2 billion surplus in 1978, but was a sharp turnaround from 1980 when Japan had a record trade deficit of \$10.72 billion.

The figures announced by the finance ministry for 1981 showed a 17.2 per cent rise in FOB (free on board) exports to \$152.1 billion while imports on a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis moved up only 1.9 per cent to \$143.21 billion. If insurance and freight were included in the export figures, they would be higher, economists said.

Vehicles remained the largest single export item, accounting for nearly 18 per cent of total Japanese overseas shipments.

However, fuel imports which have in past years been a major deficit-producing item in Japan's trade, moved up only four per cent, with purchases of crude oil increasing just over one per cent from 1980.

As expected, Japan's surpluses during the year with the U.S. and the EEC rose to records of \$13.41 billion and \$10.33 billion respectively.

Japan will later this month announce its overall balance of payments which is also expected to show unprecedented surpluses in trade with the West. These have led to a constant barrage of complaints that Japan closes its markets to imports.

In talks last week in Key Biscayne, Florida, Japan gave an exp-

licit assurance to the U.S., EEC and Canada that it would provide foreign countries with greater access to its markets.

The trade figures for 1981 showed exports to the EEC rose 9.9 per cent to \$18.91 billion, while imports from the EEC were up 8.9 per cent at \$8.58 billion.

Exports to Britain were up 26.7 per cent at \$4.79 billion, to West Germany up 3.7 per cent at \$5.97

billion and to France up 10 per cent at \$2.22 billion. Imports from Britain were up 39.4 per cent at \$2.73 billion, from West Germany down three per cent at \$2.43 billion, and France down 9.4 per cent at \$1.17 billion.

For December, Japan's customs-cleared trade surplus was \$1.53 billion, almost the same as a year earlier, after a November deficit of \$140.15 million.

## Japanese industry: World-beaters and non-starters

By Charles Smith

*TOKYO: Japanese officials continue to say that the economy is recovering gradually, but the truth is that Japan no longer has one economy. Generalisations are no longer permissible.*

Instead it has a booming processing sector made up of industries like motors and electronics and a depressed materials sector consisting of industries like oil refining, paper and pulp and non-ferrous metals.

The difference between the two is glaringly apparent from production statistics, which show that the output of processing industries has risen 16 per cent since the beginning of last year (and more than 90 per cent since 1975) whereas the materials industries are producing 10 per cent less than a year ago (and only about 20 per cent more than in 1975).

The reasons why one half of Japanese industry has parted company with the other in the last 18 months are revealing. The processing industries reacted to the 1973 and 1979 oil crises by boosting productivity and cutting energy consumption with the result that they now enjoy a

greatly enhanced competitive edge in world trade.

The depressed materials industries, on the other hand, are the ones whose production costs, or demand levels, are so firmly tied to the price of energy that nothing can be done to get them back into normal working order.

Aluminium smelting is a typical example of the second group of industries. It costs Japan about \$500,000 (\$2.226) smelt one ton of aluminium because its smelting plants run on electricity, which is provided chiefly by oil burning thermal power stations, rather than on cheap hydro-power or coal.

The market price for aluminium ingots is now between \$350,000 and \$400,000 per ton. Japan's six aluminium smelters, whose production capacity is about half that of the EEC, lose at least \$100,000 for every ton they produce.

Japan is good at dealing with

MANAMA, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Work has started on construction of the \$564 million causeway linking Bahrain and mainland Saudi Arabia, a project whose impact on the Gulf area has been likened to the introduction of the railway in the Old West.

Sheikh Ibrahim Bin Abdullah Al Khalifa, coordinator for the project, said today that dirty road was being accumulated over Gulf waters to link Bahrain mainland

with the Isle of Umm Nissan, presently three kilometres offshore.

The island will be the beehive of the project, with a concrete factory, workers camps and executive offices to be set up there, said Sheikh Ibrahim.

He said half the distance has already been covered, despite strong currents in the area between the island and the mainland, with the rest of the road to be in place by next March.

The contract for the causeway was awarded last year to the Saudi-Dutch company Bandar Ballast International, after five years of research and competition among various contractors.

The causeway, with a target date of summer 1986, is said to be the largest of its type in the world.

Saudi Arabia is footing the entire bill.

The project will have far-reaching effects on the economic,

political and social fabric of the Gulf region.

Bahrain's status amid other Gulf states is that of a financier's Zurich and a tourist's Paris at the same time.

For Bahrain, the project is an economic bonanza, although not totally free of drawbacks.

Scores of foreign firms with business in Saudi Arabia would relocate in Bahrain once the causeway is completed.

But the influx of Saudis and foreigners in Bahrain has resulted in higher rents over the past six months, for instance.

Whatever the side-effects, they are regarded here as a tax that must be paid for progress.

"The causeway will contribute to a tremendous boost in economic links between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, and with Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates as well," says Information Minister Tariq Al Muayyed. "The role of the causeway will be similar to that of the railway in the old American West."

Some 26,000 cars and 2,600 trucks are expected to traverse the causeway daily.

Diplomatic sources said the project will inevitably amount to a de facto alliance between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and strengthen the Saudi commitment for the defence of this country.

## Bonn urged to combat unemployment

BONN, Jan. 18, (A.P.) — A group of 38 West German economists called today for a government programme to combat "mass unemployment" in this country which they term economically, socially, and politically unacceptable.

Four of the 38, all lecturing at West German universities, told reporters the jobs programme should be backed by the federal and state governments, the central bank, management and labour unions.

They called stepping up public projects in such fields as energy, housing construction and environmental protection.

In addition, the group urged a speedy reduction of interest rates by the central bank, better retraining programmes for jobless workers, and "balanced" wage contracts taking into account cost and demand.

The appeal, expected to be opposed by the conservative Christian Democratic Union and the government's junior coalition par-

tners the Free Democrats, was released ahead of a number of high-level political talks on combating unemployment, expected to reach two million this winter.

Among the sessions will be a meeting later today between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Heinz Oskar Vetter, president of West Germany's Trade Union Federation, to discuss the group's call for a major five-year, 50 billion mark (\$21 billion) jobs programme.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 18 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8677/87	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1960/63	Canadian dollars
	2.3070/85	West German marks
	2.5250/80	Dutch guilders
	1.8656/85	Swiss francs
	39.33/36	Belgian francs
	5.8670/5.8700	French francs
	1235.00/1235.75	Italian lire
	224.70/80	Japanese yen
	5.6480/5.6500	Swedish crowns
	5.8710/30	Norwegian crowns
	7.5420/40	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	370.50/371.00	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 18 (R) — The market was generally higher after a fairly active session, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 4.1 at 535.7.

Hopes that the U.K. miners would reject any possible strike action in their ballot lay behind the firmer tone, particularly in government bonds, they added. The higher opening in New York bonds, despite Friday's money supply, pushed long dates almost a point higher.

Gains of 4p or 5p were noted in GKN, Lucas, Hawker Siddeley and Tate and Lyle. U.S. shares were mixed. Banks were mixed, with the Royal Bank of Scotland off a further 7p following Friday's announcement the government accepted the Monopolies Commission recommendation not to allow the Hongkong bank and Standard Chartered bids for Royal. But Bank of Scotland attracted renewed speculative demand and rose 17p to 482.

— Financial Times news feature

structurally depressed industries as evidenced by its success in cutting shipbuilding capacity by 35 per cent between 1978 and 1980. It has already reduced its aluminium smelting capacity from 1.6 million tons to 1.1 million and now plans a further cut — to 700,000 tons by 1985.

The companies making the cuts will probably not sack a single one of the 7,000 workers they now employ. Instead they will transfer them to "sister" companies in other industries or open aluminium fabricating plants to absorb workers displaced from smelting plants.

At the end of the rationalisation programme, however, Japan will probably still have the world's fourth largest aluminium smelting capacity and will still be unable to compete with low cost hydro-powered producers in countries like Canada and the U.S.

Japan has several good reasons for wanting to stay in the aluminium smelting business in spite of the prohibitive costs involved. A country with the world's second largest market for aluminium ingots risks becoming fatally dependent on the whims of overseas suppliers if it has no production of its own. At the same

time, the Japanese do not want to have to buy all their aluminium on unpredictable "spot" markets.

They prefer long term contracts or "development imports" — meaning the import of aluminium from overseas smelting plants which use Japanese technology and have been partially financed by Japanese investment. To continue promoting overseas development projects, Japan has to keep its edge in aluminium smelting technology. This, in turn, means Japan needs to continue smelting aluminium at home.

The snag about those very reasonably sounding arguments for a continuing, if reduced, Japanese involvement in aluminium smelting is that "spot" imports come almost entirely from the U.S.

America sold nearly 350,000 tons of ingots to Japan last year at prices which badly undercut local producers. It could probably sell a lot more than this in 1985, although a medium term plan for the industry's future which was drawn up recently by an advisory committee to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) sees spot imports falling off to 300,000 tons or less, while development imports take up

most of the slack caused by declining domestic production.

To achieve the slow down in U.S. imports, MITI is proposing a "tariff quota" combined with monitoring of aluminium shipments. None of this seems likely to appeal to the U.S. — especially at a time when Japan's bilateral trade surplus with the U.S. is running at about \$1 billion a month.

The problem of aluminium imports is not unique. It seems to typify the problems which result from the schizophrenic division of Japanese industries into world-beaters and non-starters. Japan will almost certainly be forced to invoke the principle of export restraint in its dealings with major Western nations to ensure the survival of its non-starters. But to give full scope to the world-beaters, free trade naturally seems more attractive.

A few Japanese businessmen now seem to be aware of the contradiction between these two approaches. Whether they include the leaders of the motor and electronics industries remains extremely doubtful.

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoons
6:10	Children's Programme
6:30	Children's Programme
7:00	Candid Camera
7:20	Local Programme
7:50	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Local Programme on Amman
10:05	Arabic Series
11:10	News in Arabic

## CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy: You Cannot Quit me, I am Tired
9:10	Documentary: Comical Islands Out of Time
10:00	News in English
10:15	Bestseller: The Last Outlaw

## RADIO JORDAN

## 855 KHz AM &amp; 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Top Twenty
16:30	News Desk
17:00	Instrumentals
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	Top Twenty
18:30	News Desk
19:30	Instrumentals
20:00	Evening Show

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

## 639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 The French Minute 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Divertimento 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Ploeghman of the Moon 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Agent of the Past 08:40 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 The End of the Affair 10:30 Musician at Large 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 The Rewards of Music 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 A Murder of Quality 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland this Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook 19:05 News Summary 19:29 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 The London Bach 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Divertimento 20:45 The Red and the Black 21:15 A Word in Edgeways 21:45 Short Story 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland this Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Guitar Workshop 23:30 Meridian
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## VOICE OF AMERICA

## GMT

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS

8:00	Cairo (EA)
8:25	Agaba
9:00	Cairo
9:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:45	Tripoli
17:00	Cairo (EA)
17:30	London, Paris
17:45	New York, Amsterdam
17:45	Madrid, Tunis
18:00	Cairo
18:05	Rome (Alitalia)
18:50	Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
19:00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30	Rome
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
20:30	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Frankfurt
20:45	Damascus
24:20	Cairo (EA)
01:00	Baghdad
02:00	Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

3:00	Cairo
4:00	Cairo
6:45	Beirut

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Ali Al Zamil	94121/67753
Mohammad Khalil Imran	73172/78845
Zarqa:	
Ghazi Al Rosan	82938/82786
Irbid:	
Mohammad Al Ta'ani	3711
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	
Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah	23141
Naironkh	23672
Fifth Circle	23141
Interior Ministry Circle	68888
Irbid:	
Tala	73160
TAXIS:	
Firas	23427
Al Urdon	23050
Basman	56736
Mihyar	44574
Al Sabah	76748

## CULTURAL CENTRES

British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366
Service Clubs	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Prayer Times	
Fajr	5:14
Sunrise	6:36
Dhuhr	11:46
Asr	2:37
Maghreb	4:58
Isha	6:21
Churches	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh 37440	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi 23541	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331	
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesani 63249	
Markets	
Tomatoes	200
Eggplant (small)	140
Eggplant (large)	120
Potatoes (imported)	120
Marrow (small)	120
Marrow (large)	70
Cucumber (small)	450
Cucumber (large)	350
Hot Green Pepper	220
Sweet Pepper	180
Cabbage	90
Onions (dry)	100
Green onions	150
Garlic	400
Spinach	80
Coconut (piece)	330
Beans	340
Bananas	260
Bananas (Mukammal)	225
Local Potatoes	140
Broad Beans	400
Apples (Golden)	250
Apples (Double Red)	250
Apples (Starken)	230
Lemons	130
Oranges (Abu surra)	220
Oranges (Shamouni)	170
Oranges (local)	100
Oranges (French)	140
Cauliflowers	100
Tangerine	200
Bonani	170
Carrot	170
Turnips	150
Chestnut	450
Grapefruit	90
Beet	160
Lettuce (a head)	60
Mandarin oranges	200

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	101/102.3	W. German mark	147.5/148.4
Lebanese pound	72.7/73	Swiss franc	183.8/184.9
Syrian pound	57.5/58.1	French franc	58.1/58.4
Iraqi dinar	623.3/628	Italian lire	(for every 100) 27.6/27.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1206/1208.6	Japanese yen	(for every 100) 151/151.9
Egyptian pound	344.6/347.6	Dutch guilder	134.7/135.5
Qatari riyal	94.1/94.4	Belgian franc	86.7/87.2
UAE dirham	93/93.5	Swedish crown	60.3/60.9
Omani riyal	987.3/992		
U.S. dollar	343/345		
U.K. sterling	639.2/643		

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## SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

## Winning &amp; concentration

By Maureen Stalla

There is a term in tournament tennis called "choking". It has happened to everyone sometime. Unfortunately some people suffer from it all the time. Choking is a malady caused mainly by nerves. A very strong arm can suddenly turn to spaghetti when the ball bounces on his side. If you are ahead 5-2 and lose the set, undoubtedly you "choked".

It is certainly an infuriating and disappointing thing to happen. After all the practice shots-smashes and serves to hit the fence and double fault is tragic. Yet tennis is a great sport because it is a battle of nerves and spirit as well as strokes and stamina. In the upper leagues, all the players have great forehands and backhands. The champion is the one who is mentally the toughest.

The desire and confidence to win are essential for victory. Without these a technically perfect player will lose to a scrappy backer. All the lessons and coaching in the world are wasted if the player does not want to play, enjoy playing, and think he can win. With desire and confidence, faulty strokes can go far.

A champion the one who combines competitive zeal with ability and technique.

Concentration is a facet of tennis which is necessary for victory and can be improved. Good concentration is an excellent antidote against nerves. Nerves cause a mind to dwell on silly, irrelevant subjects. Wandering negative thoughts spell disaster to a player in a match. Chris Evert owes much of her success to her ability to concentrate. Concentration can be learned and/or improved. Every day for five minutes focus your mind on one object, say, a ball. Try not to let any outside thoughts intrude.

Perhaps start with one minute and work up to five. You will know concentration and truly enjoy the pinnacle of sport when your serve and volley, a two second manoeuvre, seems to split time open and spread out in it. Obviously there is no concentration if temper is displayed because temper proves there is distraction from the single purpose of playing the point.

Nerves can be helpful. They bring your muscles and reflexes up to a high pitch performance. Choking, an inability to deal successfully with the nerves, is destructive.

Experience and concentration are the solutions to this infuriating and very real factor in tournament tennis.

## Lendl wins Masters tennis, \$100,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (R) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia fought off matchpoint in the third set to overtake Vitas Gerulaitis and win the \$400,000 Grand Prix Masters tennis championship last night.

In a magnificent comeback, Lendl, 21, survived the matchpoint by winning the last three points of the third-set tiebreaker. He then overcame a tiring Gerulaitis with an overpowering service and groundstroke assault to win the final two sets of their four-hour struggle. It was Lendl's first victory in a major international competition this year.

The Czechoslovak, the world's second ranking player, received \$100,000 for his triumph, while Gerulaitis collected \$50,000.

Apart from a lapse on service in the fourth game, when he saved a breakpoint, Lendl was awesome from the service line in the climactic fifth set.

He yielded only two points in his four other service games during the set, never dropping his serve in the set, and achieving the lone break in the fifth game.

Lendl then held serve at love for the fourth time in his last five service games to go ahead, 4-2. It went to 5-2 when he served at 15 after Gerulaitis had held at love.

Gerulaitis again held at love in the ninth game before Lendl reached triple-matchpoint at 40-love on two netted service-returns and a forehand error by Gerulaitis.

Gerulaitis, 27, saved one matchpoint when Lendl just missed with a backhand down the line. The Czechoslovak closedout the match when the American drove a backhand wide.



Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia holds high the Volvo Masters singles trophy last night after defeating Vitas Gerulaitis to win the \$400,000 tournament.

The Czech won 6-7, 2-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## Beware of Kuwait, Brooking warns

LONDON, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — England midfielder star Trevor Brooking today tipped France as his team's most dangerous first round opponent in the World Cup finals in Spain later this year.

England was paired with France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait

when the draw was made in Madrid Saturday.

"France showed their quality by coming through a strong qualifying group involving the Irish Republic, Holland and Belgium and can be as exciting as any team in Europe," said the 33-year-old West Ham player in an interview with the Daily Mail.

Brooking added: "They have a fairly settled side, which helps. They also have a lot of men with flair — Didier Six and Dominique Rocheteau among them."

Czechoslovakia has a team of veterans, but Brooking does not feel that fact will benefit England.

"They're obviously an experienced side of good technical players," he said.

Brooking also underlined that England would not underestimate Kuwait.

"I don't think we will take any

liberties with them," he said. "They've come through a lot of matches to get there so they must have ability."

Former Scotland striker Neil Martin, who coached Arabi Sporting Club in Kuwait before taking over as manager of Walsall, warned England against complacency.

"England and the others will underestimate Kuwait at their peril," he said. "They are terrific competitors who will be prepared down to the last detail."

## Flanders flashes down to her 1st World Cup ski victory

BADGASTEIN, Austria, Jan. 18 (R) — American Holly Flanders, injured a month ago in Saalbach, bounced back to score her first World Cup ski victory today by winning a downhill from Austrians Lea Soelkner and 16-year-old Sylvia Eder.

Flanders, 24 last month and from Manchester, New Hampshire, had a previous best of third place at Pfronten, West Germany, a year ago. But today she flashed down a perilously icy track, which measured 3,016 metres and dropped 700 metres, in one minute 57.65 seconds.

Irene Epple of West Germany was fourth and extended her lead in the overall standings. She had 229 points to 215 for Erika Hess of Switzerland.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 9854  
♥ K63  
♦ 542  
♣ K104

EAST  
♠ K106  
♥ A J 8 4 2  
♦ A Q J 6 3  
♣ 10 8 7

SOUTH  
♠ A Q J 7 2  
♥ Q 9  
♦ K 9  
♣ A Q 6 5

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening Lead: Five of ♣.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," wrote the poet. South combined a knowledge of the odds with a good dash of courage to land his game on this deal.

South needed no more than a sign of life from his partner to decide that game at spades had to have a reasonable chance. Rather than reveal anything about his holding, he elected to bid what he hoped he could make.

This hand is from a world championship team match, and at both tables West found the inspired lead of the five of hearts. At each table, East made the expert play of the jack, and declarer won

the queen.

At one table declarer crossed to dummy with the king of clubs and successfully finessed the jack of spades. But when the king did not fall under the ace, he eventually had to surrender a trump trick and two diamonds for down one.

The successful declarer decided that the trump finesse could wait a while. After winning the queen of hearts, he returned the nine, covered by the ten, king and ace. East shifted to a diamond, and the defenders took two tricks in that suit to complete their book. West continued with a third diamond. Declarer ruffed, and it seemed that he was about to meet the same fate as had his opponent at the other table.

However, declarer was aware that four missing cards are much more likely to be divided 3-1 than 2-2, so one spade finesse would probably not be enough. To take a second finesse though, he would need two entries to dummy, and only one was readily available.

To create a second entry declarer led a low club and, when West played low, he boldly finessed the ten. Declarer knew that this was an unusual line which risked going down an extra trick—or even cause a makable contract to fail and cost his team the world championship. It was only fitting that the finesse should win and that declarer should need two trump finesses to land his contract—and his world championship.

## India, England 5th test ends in draw

MADRAS, India, Jan. 18 (R) — India, who were left with insufficient time to force a win, opted for batting practice and the fifth cricket test against England predictably ended in a draw on the final day today.

The Indians gained a first innings lead of 153 after England lost their last four wickets for 21 this morning and were all out for 328. But only four hours remained and skipper Sunil Gavaskar decided to use the time to give test newcomers Pranab Roy and Ashok Malhotra further experience, and India finished on 160 for three.

India kept their 1-0 lead in the six-match series which they look likely to win because the final test starting on January 30 is to be played in Kanpur, which is notorious for drawn games.

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## TIME

## The World News Magazine

SINGAPORE TAKES OFF  
ASIA'S PROSPEROUS CITY STATE: Cover story on Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew  
DEADLY SECRETS OF THE RED BRIGADES: Italian police raid their hideouts  
WINTER OF MADNESS: Cold, floods, snow leave continent in chaos  
AN EYE ON TURKEY: The council of Europe checks up on the junta

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THE STRUGGLE FOR THE AMAZON.  
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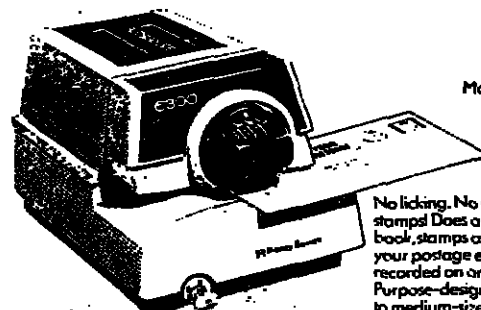
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## FEATURES

## Oddballs internationally make progress

By John Bartram  
Reuter

PARIS — In Lyndonville, Vermont, Mr. Nestle Frohish presides over the activities of the worldwide Fairplay for Frogs Committee.

According to Mr. Frohish the committee aims "to protect and promote the humble frog, to enhance its image in worldwide society and to relentlessly harass mal-effects of the said humble frog."

Meanwhile, here in Paris, the Association for the Promotion of Humour in International Affairs (APHIA) limits itself to an annual luncheon party to award its noble (sic) prize to humorists of world stature.

Founded by a disenchanted American civil servant, Alfred Davidson, in 1973 APHIA describes itself as "a fiercely partisan organisation whose executive posts will remain permanently unfilled."

The two organisations, along with 14,790 others, are featured in a vast compendium — the Yearbook of International Organisations — just published jointly by the Brussels-based Union of International Associations (UIA) and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) of Paris.

According to the ICC, "they are all in the book, the tongue in cheek, the eccentric, the obscure, the noble and the downright wicked."

The yearbook lists the Mafia as "address not obtained". It also carries an entry for the European Committee for Homage to Heroes

(of the Nazi SS), founded in Antwerp by right-wing groups but apparently dissolved in February last year.

There is also a Witches International Craft Association and the Chicago-based World Power Foundation, which aims to secure the control of any community in order to "establish slavery, human sacrifice, polygamy, morality equal to pleasure, carnal religious and debt-free economics."

Readers of the yearbook can also discover where to apply to become members of the International Wizard of Oz Club, now about to celebrate its first quarter century.

And those with a taste for the bizarre will find the international committee for the protection of planets against microbes from Earth. As for the new group of world servers, they are, believe it or not, "the emerging group of men and women of every country working to heal breaches between people... such people are considered part of the group, even if they have never heard its name."

In more serious vein, the yearbook lists all types of organisations in the political, economic, education, medical and trade fields, providing they have members in at least three countries, and it contains details of all international bodies.

The index begins with Atyp (the International Typographic Association) and ends with Zydzow-Z Polski (the world federation of Polish Jews).

The oldest entry is for the year A.D. 312 when the sovereign

Constantinian order was founded by the Roman emperor Constantine as a supra-professional order of chivalry to promote a new Cosmopolitan Christian elite. The order still operates from the Villa Elvezia in Locarno, Switzerland.

Of more recent origin is the universal league for sexual reform founded in 1927. It reported its last activity in 1929 and was obviously overtaken by the sexual revolution.

The ICC says that even in a recession-ridden world at least the industry of international organisations and the verbal torrents they generate is booming, since the total of nearly 15,000 entries in this year's edition of the year-

book is 80 per cent bigger than in the previous English-language edition of two years ago.

The industrialised West is apparently, no longer the main talking shop. Throughout the Third World, in Asia, Latin America and Africa, more and more people are being seduced by the attractions of taking to the international stage.

Failure, too, generates more bodies, according to UAF experts, because when an international conference breaks down amid squabbling the participants often attempt to conceal the fact by creating a new organisation.

The experts said a growing exasperation, particularly among the

young, at the inability of established institutions to respond to social crisis had encouraged the formation of new informal groups, some of which stubbornly refuse to adopt traditional structures.

For instance, when the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development met in Vienna in 1979 a parallel conference of non-governmental organisations lobbied around the theme. And in parallel to the parallel conference there was a conference of organisations that wished to stress they belonged to no establishment, governmental or non-governmental.

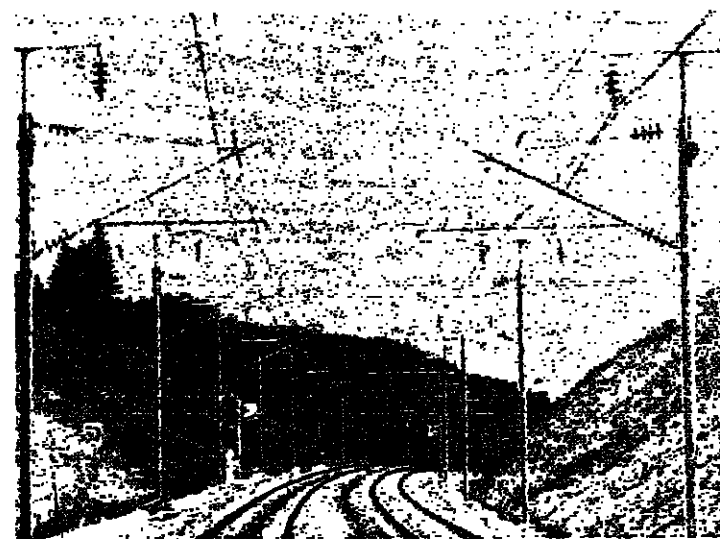
The union of international associations assistant secretary-

general, Tony Judge, says his research has involved him in attending a symposium on death with Tibetan Lamas and bathing in an underground grotto in Iceland during a conference on transpersonal psychology.

For those with a taste for whimsy the yearbook reveals the existence of the international order to hoo-hoo, founded in 1892 as a brotherhood association for sylviculturist and wood-business workers.

Perhaps that is one organisation that will please Mr. Frohish of Vermont, whose letters are written on headed notepaper bearing a drawing of an obviously happy frog.

## The TGV does it



A new track system for the supertrain

PARIS — Since last September, the "TGV" (Train a Grande Vitesse), France's new high-speed train, has linked Paris and Lyon in two hours 40 minutes — almost as fast as an aircraft could do it. This technical achievement will have repercussions in many parts of the world, proving (despite what the pessimists say) that the era of the train is not yet over.

To achieve this great "premiere" with the "TGV", the engineers of the French railway system (S.N.C.F. — Société Nationale des chemins de fer Français) had to innovate in many different fields. The group Peckiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann provided high-performance material which, in many important phases, enabled the TGV to be created, both for the rolling stock and for the ground installations, particularly the rails and tracks. This French firm supplied hundreds of kilometres of the trolley wires which feed electricity to the motors. This manufacture alone absorbed 500 tons of copper provided by the factory of Le Havre known as "Cuivre et Alliage".

This company collaborated with the S.N.C.F. and the copper technical department of another firm, "Trefimétaux", to satisfy a very demanding list of specifications: maximum electric conductivity, high mechanical characteristics to resist tension and wear, and a flawless surface condition.

Another subsidiary of the P.U.K., the "Carbone-Lorraine", supplied the carbon strips fitted on the pantographs of the TGV. It is these strips, which, rubbing along

the trolley wire at 260 kilometres per hour, capture the electric current necessary for running the train; their role is highly essential since the speed of movement between copper and wire may attain 47 metres per second. It is noteworthy, too, that "Carbone-Lorraine" is world leader in the field of "brushes" for electric machines, used for railways, for the aeronautical industry, the automobile industry or for electrical domestic appliances.

Another technical prowess: the "nose" of the power units, as well as the cabin and its protective covering, are made of polyester resin reinforced with fibreglass, a product which unites light weight with high resistance to shock, fire and corrosion.

It was also important to reduce, as far as possible, the weight of each axle, hence a massive use of aluminium: 17 tons per carriage. This technology enables improved performances to be achieved, particularly for the accelerations and for delicate braking manoeuvres. It also saves a considerable amount of energy.

Aluminium's excellent resistance to all kinds of weather had encouraged the engineers of the S.N.C.F. to choose this metal for many protective parts of the train: more than 200 tons of aluminium alloys have been used in the form of cast-metal panels, etc.

All these technical discoveries will find new application in the near future, and not only in the domain of railways.

— Radio France Internationale

## Race to salvage the Mary Rose

By Guy Dinmore  
Reuter

PORTSMOUTH, England — As squalls warn of coming winter gales, divers are working against time to raise England's first recorded man-of-war from a grave of mud off this naval harbour where it has lain for more than 400 years.

Perhaps the scene would be of some consolation to King Henry the Eighth, who in 1545 watched the Mary Rose, the flower of his navy, keel over and sink as it set off to confront a French fleet which was harassing the south coast of England. Only a few of its 700 crew survived.

After 12 years of diving archaeologists hope to have the Mary Rose raised in one piece and housed in a museum by next summer, but as hundreds of tonnes of protective mud are removed, the ship's condition grows more critical.

Four million sterling has been raised for the project because the Mary Rose shelters a time capsule of Tudor life.

"There's a microcosm of life down there, from the slums of the sailors to the splendid quarters of the officers," according to Margaret Rule, the project's archaeological director.

Even a supper of fish and peas, which the crew never tasted, has been preserved by an air-tight cover of silt.

Because of harsh winter weather, diving has been suspended until next February. In the meantime the shell of the Mary Rose lies at the mercy of the elements.

"The more she's exposed, the more she becomes colonised by sea-life. The eels and lobsters move in," a project spokesman said.

One of the latest dives successfully raised two giant guns to the barge permanently moored above the wreck. One of iron, the other cast in bronze, each of them

weighs about two tonnes.

Archaeologists immediately set to work, hoisting down the bronze cannon and lovingly chipping away the encrusted silt. A circle of angels embracing the barrel was revealed.

Shouting with excitement through the rain, Mrs. Rule said: "They're as if they went down on the seabed yesterday."

A naval historian working on the project explained that the Mary Rose was England's first recorded man-of-war — purpose-built to include decks of heavy cannon for firing broadsides. It marked a turning point in naval design from ships whose crews had used bows and arrows.

Few of the 700 sailors lived to tell how the ship sank. French accounts claimed it was hit by French fire, but archaeologists believe King Henry ordered an extra 300 men on board. Top heavy, it heeled over in a gust of wind and water gushed in through the gun-ports.

Most of the sailors were trapped by anti-boarding netting hung over the decks, and the remains of hundreds of skeletons have been found by divers as they sifted through the silt.

Most of the ship's contents have been retrieved and they are now being treated on shore to prevent deterioration.

Wooden bowls the sailors ate

from, their leather clothes, and the weapons they fought with, even a strange kind of square-barrelled shotgun, have been recovered.

The cabin of the barber-surgeon revealed some of the medical horrors of the times such as amputation knives, syringes for treating venereal disease, and bleeding bowls.

Accounts surviving from 1513 show that 16th Century English mariners were paid five shillings (50 cents) a month.

Since 1979, individuals and companies have donated £2 million to the Mary Rose trust. Another £2 million is needed for the ship to be recovered next year.

Fund-raising director Ian Dahl said additional funds must be found since the ship will probably break up if it is not raised next year. A foundation set up in the United States by Mr. Dahl is aiming at raising \$1 million.

The final plan is to build a "living museum" of the Mary Rose where people can experience Tudor life themselves. "It will have its academic base, but will be a living, exciting adventure," Mr. Dahl said.

"History in schools is too much of kings and battles," Mrs. Rule said of her ambition to pull archaeology away from its image of skeletons and glass cases to a vivid portrayal of life four centuries ago.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOPER

GUDOH

WHARRO

TARIPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH USURP LACKEY NIBBLE

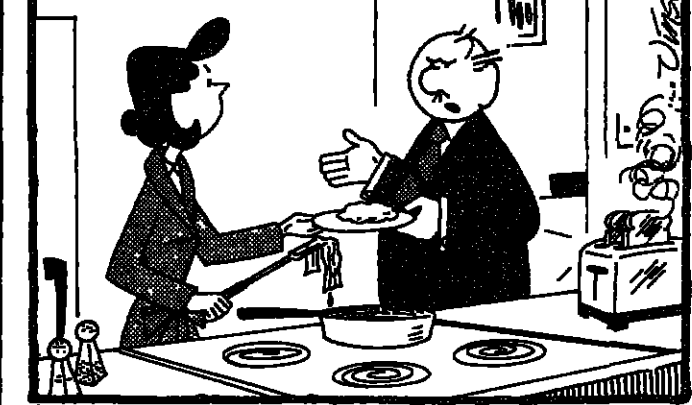
Answer: What the angry camel got—HIS BACK UP



WHY THEY CALLED HIM THE CREAM OF FIGHTERS.

## THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

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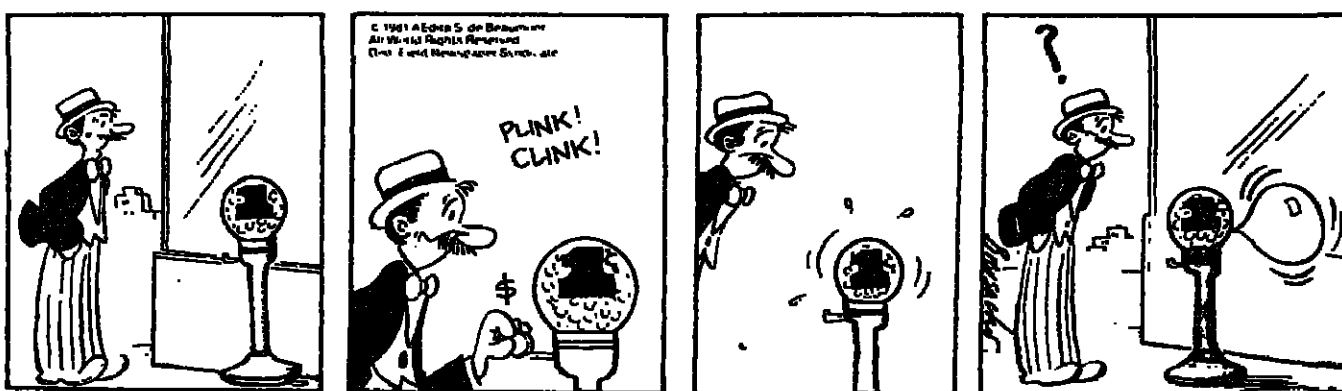


"I call them Eggs Benedict ARNOLD because they turn on my stomach."

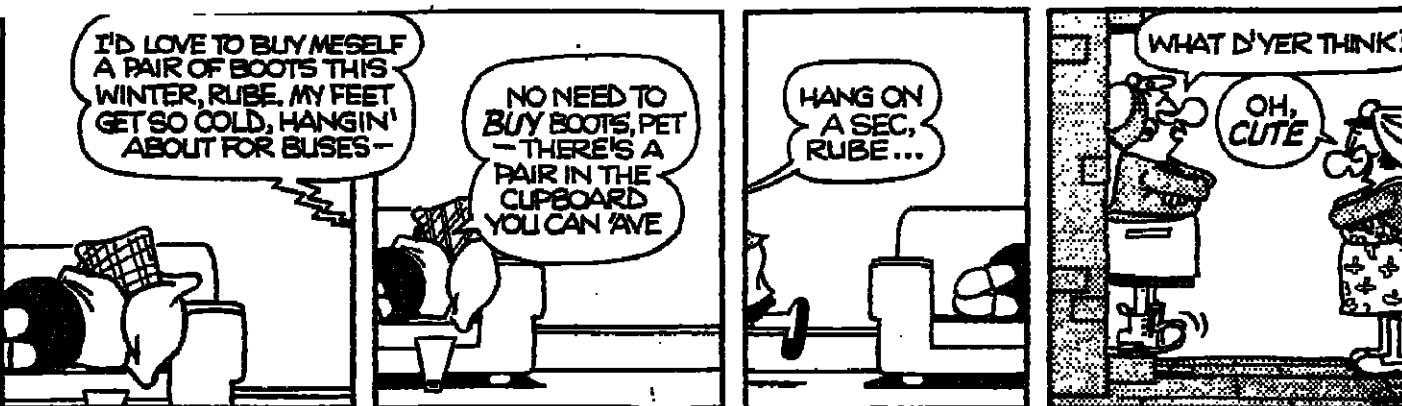
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There are several things you could do to make your environment more pleasant. A few words of encouragement where deserved will be greatly appreciated at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Engage in proper activities that will help you realize your true potentials. Show more devotion to family members.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study important details of a new project you have in mind. Be careful of one who has selfish motives. Relax tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Discuss new plans with associates and get them to cooperate with you. Be sure to avoid spending money foolishly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to study new ways to improve your financial status. Talk to money experts for the advice you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study how far you have progressed toward your goals and make needed changes. Avoid one who has an eye on your money.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more enthused about expanding your interests so that you have greater success in the future. Think along happy lines.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Ideal day to think over your relationship with others and to do whatever will improve it. Attend social affair with congenials.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Analyze your talents well and do whatever will improve it so you can be more successful in career matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You should make changes now that could lead to greater success in the future. Take steps to improve your health.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take time to study your bookkeeping methods so that you know exactly where you stand in financial matters.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to meet the expectation of associates and you get ahead much faster. Consider the viewpoint of one who opposes you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time to add more comfort and charm to your surroundings. A discussion with co-workers can bring fine results now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have a fine personality but must learn to be more helpful to others to have the greatest success in life. Ideal chart for any endeavor that requires imagination. Don't neglect ethical training early in life.

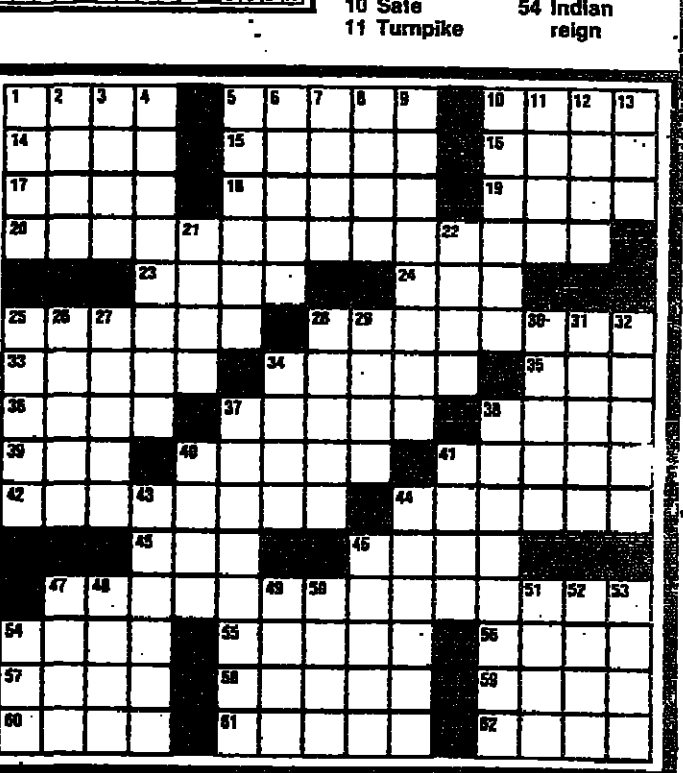
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Marion Moeser

ACROSS	25 Nuts	46 Special	12 Signs
1 Clockmaker	28 Supporting	47 Where we	13 Grasp
Thomas	planks	go off to	21 Bit of old
5 Hoggish	33 Kukla	54 Go up	writing
males	co-star	55 Argonne	22 Drying
10 "Exodus"	34 Graph	Forest	place
author	35 Wallace	river	25 Coast towns
14 202	36 Iranian	56 Dumb one	26 She wrote
15 Give qual-	cash	57 B — boy	"Middle-
ity to	37 Commissary	58 One of	27 Barton
16 Total lack	stuff	Father	28 Strap
17 "To — and	38 Verdon	Damien's	29 Radiation
a bone."	39 "High —"	charges	units
18 Condition	40 Drafty old	59 Way out	30 High-tailed
19 Cod family	houses	60 Be a clown	Ted
fish	41 Stratagem	61 Heavy	31 Choose
20 Sight after	42 Giving	emotions	32 Goes down
modern	headlines	62 Beauty	33 Crude humor
detonations	44 Good	parlor	37 Sphere in
23 Little	notices	treatments	the infield
hillock	45 Long time,		38 Restricted,
24 Seagor	poetically		in a way

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

PISTO SEPAL YHEN  
ANIP MARE HERE  
PAIP MARE BASE  
ANIOYANDHOLLER  
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# WORLD

## Manila invokes 'self-defence' for attack on Japanese ship

MANILA, Jan. 18 (Agencies) — Philippine planes which strafed a Japanese tanker suspected of carrying arms and anti-government guerrillas were acting in legitimate defence of national security, Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said today.

He said in a statement that the 5,307-ton Hegg was suspected of carrying terrorists and \$10 million worth of arms and explosives. The air attack on Friday was a "legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity."

Mr. Romulo and the southern Philippines' military commander, Brig. Gen. Delfin Castro, said the Hegg was not flying a flag, was well inside Philippine waters and ignored signals to halt before the assault.

Gen. Castro told a news conference in Zamboanga City today that the pilots of the two aircraft flew so close to their machinegun and rocket attack that they could see the words "dangerous cargo" painted on the hull.

One crewman, a South Korean cook, was injured in the raid on the Hegg, which its owners said was carrying highly-inflammable methanol.

Mr. Romulo said military authorities were closely monitoring sea traffic in the area because of an intelligence report that a cargo vessel would attempt to land guerrillas and war materials at Sarangani Island.

Sarangani Island is off the southern tip of the main island of Mindanao, where both Communist and Muslim forces confront government troops.

Mr. Romulo, who had a one-hour meeting with Japanese Ambassador Hideho Tanaka on the incident today, said in his statement issued afterwards that at dawn last Friday, a navy ship had attempted to stop the Hegg by flashing its lights.

When it increased its speed and took evasive action the navy vessel fired a warning across its bow.

The two T-28 propeller aircraft, used in anti-guerrilla warfare, were sent out from Davao City. They flew in formation over the ship as a signal to halt, then fired machine guns and rockets as warning shots across the bow.

Gen. Castro said the vessel turned eastwards in an apparent attempt to get beyond the 25-mile territorial limit.

But a reconnaissance plane spotted it back on course and the T-28s went out again under his direct orders to fire on the ship if it again ignored warning shots.

The planes fired 30 rounds of machinegun bullets and two rockets in an attempt to disable the vessel, Mr. Romulo said.

Mr. Tanaka told correspondents after meeting Mr. Romulo and Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes that the Philippine side appeared suspicious of the Hegg from the outset.

He quoted Mr. Collantes as saying that suspicions were increased when the Japanese ship refused an offer of evacuation for the injured man.

Tokyo to 'learn the facts'

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said his

government will try to "learn the facts" behind the strafing before deciding its response to Manila. Mr. Miyazawa noted there were considerable differences in the Philippine government's and chemical tanker Hegg's description of events leading up to the aerial attack.

President Chikazo Suzuki of Kita-Nihon Oil Kaikan Co., owner of the Hegg, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, strongly denied the Philippine explanation, saying, "The captain reported that the Philippine planes suddenly strafed the tanker just after firing warning shots, without giving the tanker orders to halt."

He also denied the allegation that the Hegg was suspected of transporting arms to anti-government guerrillas, saying "can you imagine a tanker carrying arms?"

A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman said the captain of the ship would first be interviewed when it arrives in Okinawa on Thursday.

Japanese government sources said he would be asked by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency whether in fact his ship was asked to stop before being fired on. Another important question was whether the ship was in Philippine waters at the time of the attack, they said.

The ship's owners have said the vessel was flying the Japanese flag but the military commander of the Southern Philippines, who said today he ordered the air strike, insisted that at no time was the Hegg seen to fly an ensign.

## Polish paper urges further party purges

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (R) — The Polish armed forces newspaper called today for a continuing purge of the country's Communist Party, and a return to unity based firmly on Marxist-Leninist principles.

The article in *Zolnierz Wolnosci* followed official disclosures yesterday that nearly 1,100 people had been expelled from the party in the first three weeks of martial law. A further 1,300 were crossed off membership lists, a less serious penalty.

The daily said many people had left the party, some had failed to withstand the pressure of the crisis and others were dismissed.

"We should create conditions for the further dismissal of those, who by their conformist attitudes, their fear to openly defend the party in work establishments, institutions, social and political organisations, have proved that they are not mature enough to deserve the name of Communist," it said.

The present unrelenting political struggle in Poland required a strong, united and ideologically hardened party, it said.

The Polish Communist Party had an estimated three million members last year. Expulsion from the party is the most serious punishment it can invoke, because membership is the criterion for many leading appointments.

## 'Mad Mike' and 44 hijackers to stand Natal trial in March

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 18 (R) — A group of 45 men accused of hijacking an Air India jet after an abortive coup in the Seychelles last November appeared in court today and were ordered to stand trial in the Natal supreme court in March.

The 45, among them veteran mercenary leader Col. "Mad Mike" Hoare, were all indicated on four counts under the civil aviation offences act — South Africa's tough anti-hijack laws.

The charges carry sentences of five to 30 years.

Evidence given in court said some of them had boarded the aircraft with their guns at Mahe airport in the Seychelles on Nov. 26 and ordered it to fly to Durban.

The Air India Boeing 707 was

on a scheduled flight from the Zimbabwe capital of Salisbury to Bombay with 65 passengers and 14 crew.

All 45 accused were released on bail ranging from 20,000 rand (\$21,000), in the case of Col. Hoare, to 500 rand (\$525).

Today's court appearance was the first time the 45 men had been together since the commandeered Boeing 707 landed in Durban after an overnight gun-battle at Mahe airport. The group surrendered to South African police at Durban airport.

The accused had been remanded from six courts throughout South Africa on Jan. 5 and 6, all of them on bail except for one, Briton Nicholas Wilson, 23.

The evidence, contained in an

annex to the indictment, said a total of 38 Soviet-made rifles, 2,435 rounds of ammunition and three Chinese stick hand grenades were found in the Air India plane after it landed in Durban.

A list of more than 30 witnesses to be called by the prosecution, including the aircraft's pilot and crew, was also attached.

The 45 comprise 23 South Africans, nine Britons, five white Zimbabweans, two Americans, two Irish, including Hoare, one Australian, one German, one Austrian and one Swede. All were residents of South Africa at the time of the Seychelles incident.

Seychelles authorities have arrested seven other people, including a South African woman, and accused them of taking part in the coup plot.

## ASALA threatens to strike against 'all French interests'

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (R) — An Armenian organisation said today that one of four guerrillas on hunger strike in a French prison was now dangerously ill.

In a statement telephoned to the Beirut office of Reuters, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) threatened to strike soon against "all French interests in all parts of the world."

The statement came a few hours after Armenian activists from a group calling itself "Orly" claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in Paris and two blasts in Geneva Saturday night.

A bomb planted outside a bank in the eastern part of Paris caused serious damage to the building and blew out neighbouring windows but no one was hurt in the blast, police said.

They found a second bomb outside another bank in the same street but managed to dismantle it before it exploded.

The ASALA statement named the sick guerrilla as Aram Basamian, one of four men detained for an attack on the Turkish consulate in Paris last September and now awaiting trial.

It said the four had been on hunger strike for seven days. The ASALA statement did not say why the guerrillas were refusing food.

But the Beirut-based group has said that by keeping the four gue-

rrillas in prison France is breaking a promise "to give them political asylum."

Last month another Armenian guerrilla detained in Geneva was given a four-month suspended prison sentence for using a false passport. Armenian guerrillas claimed responsibility for nine bomb explosions in France and Lebanon to press for his release.

The Armenian Secret Army has struck at Turkish targets in several countries in a drive for independence for the former Armenian homeland in eastern Turkey.

## Hundreds arrested in India in pre-strike crackdown

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Some 700 union activists were arrested today in a move by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government to crush a nationwide strike called for tomorrow.

The arrests, mainly in the southern state of Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh brought to more than 1,500 the number detained during the past three days, the United News of India (UNI) quoted official sources as saying.

The labour action, the largest planned agitation against Mrs. Gandhi's policies since her election two years ago, was being organised to protest recently passed laws that ban strikes in essential sectors and permit detention without trial for up to 12 months.

The national walkout was planned by eight labour union affiliated with opposition political parties, including the two major Communist parties and the former ruling Janata Party.

Most of the arrests were made under the National Security Act and the Maintenance of Essential Services Act — laws the strikers want repealed.

The Marxist governments of West Bengal and Tripura states urged citizens to remain indoors tomorrow to make the strike a "big success."

However, 18 of India's 22 states are controlled by pro-Gandhi governments which took various measures against the mass walkout.

Officials in the eastern state of Bihar ordered police to shoot on sight union activists using force to pressure workers to strike.

Police Commissioner A.R. Nizamuddin of Bangalore, capital of Karnataka State and site of more than 100 government-owned industrial units including defence plants, said that about 9,000 policemen will be specially deployed to maintain security in that southern city tomorrow.

The walkout was likened to the 1980 American air traffic controllers' strike by Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh, who warned that the government would move in if necessary to run essential services and deal severely with strikers.

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Communist-ruled West Bengal, pro-Gandhi political workers announced they would demonstrate against the "unwanted strike" labour agitation.

## Coffee drinkers, take heart! Caffeine will not cause cancer

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Coffee drinkers, take heart: a Japanese pathologist who earlier said caffeine is a carcinogen has reversed his findings.

Dr. Shozo Takayama today said he erred during his 1974-76 experiments with rats fed various amounts of caffeine. The 300 rats were divided into three groups, but 60 per cent of the rats who drank pure water caught colds which developed into pneumonia and died. The pneumonia epidemic altered the longevity of the control group, Dr. Takayama said.

At that time Dr. Takayama made statements that caffeine was a carcinogen.

He said today that after realising his mistake he performed the same two-year experiment again, beginning in 1979.

One-third of the rats drank pure water, one-third drank water with a 0.10 per cent caffeine solution, and one-third drank a 0.20 per cent caffeine solution, Dr. Takayama, 53, said.

The latest experiment showed no significant difference in the cancer rates among the three groups of rats.

## First-ever Trident test fired successfully

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Jan. 18 (R) — The new U.S. fleet of nuclear-armed submarines has moved a belated step toward deployment with the first successful test firing of a ballistic missile from the Trident submarine Ohio.

Yesterday's test shot was completely successful in sending the Trident missile 6,400 kilometres to strike a target in the South Atlantic. Navy Lt. Comdr. B.R. Bates, told reporters on an observer vessel.

But the test was delayed nearly an hour when a Soviet spy trawler, bristling with antennae and other electronic devices, refused to leave the test area 80 kilometres off Cape Canaveral.

"It's definitely an intelligence vessel," Lt. Comdr. Bates told reporters.

A navy helicopter buzzed the trawler at least four times, signalling it to leave. But when it refused, the launch was delayed for 40 minutes until the Soviet craft

moved a few hundred metres further away — still well within listening range, navy officers said.

The submerged Ohio fired the test missile from which nuclear warheads had been removed.

There was a burst of water as the missile broke the surface, an intense flash as the rocket engines ignited and a great roar. Within seconds the missile was a tiny speck in the sky, speeding away at 160 kilometres a minute.

The Ohio then surfaced and headed back towards Cape Canaveral with the Soviet trawler following closely until the submarine neared American territorial waters.

Navy officials appeared anxious to publicise the launch as it was a sign that the long-delayed Trident was at last nearly ready for deployment.

Due to production delays, the Ohio was delivered nearly three years late at a cost of \$1.2 billion, nearly three times the 1974 estimate.

Reagan administration officials say the Trident has a much longer range, much greater fire power than current U.S. nuclear submarines and greater manoeuvrability, making it more difficult to destroy.

By the late 17th century the Miskitos had crowded their own king and in 1740 the humid, swampy region was declared an English protectorate.

Less than 100 years ago, Britain gave up its claims to the area under pressure from the United States and the Miskitos came under the rule of Managua.

The Indians had been assured of the right to limited self-government but within a few years Nicaraguan troops had occupied the coastline and forced the local leaders to renounce their powers.

Since then the Miskitos say the central governments, no matter what political shade, have done nothing for them.

A sense of isolation and the long history of resentment towards central government has fostered an independence movement in the region.

The secessionists are led by Steadman Fagoth, an ex-Sandinist commander of Miskito and Garifuna descent who was arrested last year and accused of spying for

the Somoza regime. He was later conditionally released after protests by his Caribbean coast supporters and promptly fled north into Honduras taking a few thousand followers with him.

The Nicaraguan government believes he has linked up with exiled right-wing forces who are bent on overthrowing the Sandinist government and installing a regime similar to that of the late Somoza.

Border clashes between Honduras and Nicaragua are common with both sides claiming the other has violated its national territory.

The attack on the Miskitos refugees was alleged to have occurred in four small towns on Honduras' Caribbean coast, the area where most of the refugees have settled.

The Sandinist government is well aware that the vast eastern coastal area holds the promise of mineral and agricultural wealth needed to revive Nicaragua's economy, devastated by the recent civil war.

It has launched a big campaign to win the hearts and minds of the Miskitos. Managua has organised programmes to "convince the Miskitos that they are our brothers," said Guillermo Ramirez, development minister for the Atlantic coast.

He summed up the problem as a struggle against "the contradictions imposed by centuries of oppression by imperialist powers and Creole oligarchies."

## China braces up for billion-head census

PEKING, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — China's census takers have stepped up preparations for the unprecedented task of counting possibly more than one billion people, calling on all Chinese to answer

their census questionnaires truthfully.

Following a conference in Peking, they launched a giant propaganda campaign on the importance of accurate statistics to government planning for economic development, employment, birth control, education, health and other work.

The census, China's first in 18 years, begins at midnight June 30. The United Nations has provided \$15.6 million worth of assistance and the Chinese government is spending about 171 million yuan (\$100 million), Chinese and U.N. officials say.

"One is one, two is two. Conditions must be reported exactly as they are at the time. No hiding the truth or false reporting is allowed," said a front-page commentary in the Communist Party newspaper *People's Daily*.

It said propaganda over the next few months must "remove every sort of anxiety to insure that the census material is accurate."

For individuals, census statistics affect such things as grain and cotton rations and incentives for one-child families. For rural communes or urban nei-

ghbourhoods, they reflect success or failure in family planning campaigns.

Failure raises the possibility of criticism.

In an interview with the official Xinhua agency, an official said China's household registration system did not provide all the data planners need, nor is it always accurate.

In the People's Republic's first census in 1953, an official said, China counted 600 million people. In 1964, he said, there were 720 million.

"This time, the number may exceed one billion," the official added. "A census of this scale is unprecedented in the history both of China and the world."

This will be the first time China has used computers to handle census data.

The Chinese government is providing eight and the United Nations 21, a U.N. statement said. It said 15 of them have yet to arrive but others already are being used to train the census takers.

In addition, it said, the United Nations is helping to train five million interviewers, 200,000 computer coders and 3,000 key operators for the project.

## KG-9 -- underworld's pet but American cops' dread

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — It's new, made of light-weight plastic and legal. But Dade County law enforcement authorities say they believe a locally produced pistol that converts into a machine gun in seconds is becoming the latest weapon in the criminal community's firearms race.

Known as the KG-9, the semi-automatic pistol is manufactured by Interdynamic of America, a Miami business operated by a local gun dealer, according to the Miami Herald.

"When we got the first one, we had no idea what it was," said Peter Mastin, special agent for the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "Finally, we traced it back here."

Carlos Garcia, head of Interdynamic, declined a reporter's request to interview him about the KG-9, the newspaper said.

The pistol began appearing in Miami-area gun shops last year, and soon afterward, illegally modified versions of the gun began turning up as well — in undercover machine gun buys.

The 32-shot KG-9 fires an entire clip of ammunition within three seconds.

"It's like holding a garden hose," said Mr. Mastin. "And with the silencer on it sounds no louder than a noisy typewriter."

"The biggest concern is that it can easily be made into an automatic weapon," said Skip Bryant, the Miami police department sergeant in charge of firearms training.

Converting the pistol into a machine gun requires only a silent snip of a metal-cutting tool.

"If you're slow, it takes 30 seconds to do," he said.

## Would-be invaders of Haiti brought back to Miami

MIAMI, Jan. 18 (R) — Twenty-five Haitians who failed in an attempt to invade their homeland and overthrow the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier were brought back to Miami by the U.S. Coast Guard today and placed in a federal detention centre.

Their self-proclaimed leader, Bernard Sansaricq, 37, owner of a service station in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has been charged with violation of the Neutrality Act, officials said.

The act forbids armed action from U.S. territory against a nation with which the United States is not at war. If convicted, Mr. Sansaricq faces up to three years imprisonment and a fine of \$3,000.

Beverly Macfarland, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) said officials would try to determine the national and residential status of the Haitians.

Those who were not U.S. citizens or did not have right of abode might face deportation, she said.

The invasion attempt collapsed after Haitian troops routed a group of not more than eight exiles who briefly seized control of the offshore island of Tortuga last week.

It was not known for sure if Mr. Sansaricq and his followers ever set foot on Haitian soil.

They were picked up by the Coast Guard northwest of Haiti three days ago after their boat sprang a leak and they radioed a distress call.

Several hundred Haitians were at the port of Miami today to cheer Mr. Sansaricq and his men as they were led in handcuffs from the Coast Guard cutter *Tamaroa* and driven away by agents of the INS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## Japanese delegation heads for Moscow

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (R) — An official Japanese delegation left today for talks in Moscow with Soviet officials at a time when relations are at a low ebb over Afghanistan and Poland.

The meeting will be the first since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan over two years ago and foreign ministry officials said it was "significant in keeping open dialogue between the nations."

Officials said the delegation would tell the Soviet Union it was responsible for the present crisis in Poland and should exercise self-restraint.

Last week Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraidani said any measures against the Soviet Union or Poland would be taken "in concert with other Western countries at the United Nations and other international organisations."

The delegation head, Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagita, will also call for regular consultations between foreign ministers on a Japanese call for the return of four islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War Two.

Japan has refused to sign a formal peace treaty until the Soviet Union returns the islands in the Northwestern Pacific, while the Soviet side has said there are no territorial issues.

## Algeria to foot bill of \$300,000 spent to find Mark Thatcher

LONDON, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — The Algerian government will pay the estimated \$300,000 (\$560,000) cost of the search and rescue operation for Mark Thatcher, racing driver son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, it was announced here today.

Mouloud Ali Khodja, ambassador to the Algerian embassy in London, said: "The British government has nothing to pay. There is no problem about the bill."

Mr. Thatcher, 28, and his French co-driver and mechanic went missing for six days in the Sahara Desert after their car broke down in southern Algeria during the Paris-to-Dakar auto rally.

They were discovered by an Algerian search plane on Thursday after a thorough, two-day search by air and land involving 10 aircraft, 20 vehicles and the Algerian army.

Mr. Mark and his father, Denis Thatcher, who went to Algeria to join the search, were flown home Friday in the personal plane of Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli.

## Kidnappers seek \$16 million ransom for millionaire victim

MILAN, Jan. 18 (A.P.) — Bandits holding the kidnapped heir of a leading Italian family have demanded a record ransom of \$20 billion lire (\$16 million), police sources reported today.

But a Milan court ordered a freeze on the bank accounts of the Monzino family to block payment of any ransom. The family founded Standa, Italy's largest chain store group.

The method, also used by a Bergamo court in the case of a kidnapped industrialist last week, is part of an effort to discourage kidnappings.

In many cases, however, families have secretly dealt with abductors and sold off properties to meet their demands.

Franco Monzino, 20, a university student, was ambushed and abducted outside his home in this north Italian city on Dec. 4.

The biggest ransom ever reported paid to Italy's kidnapping rings was 6 billion lire (\$4.8 million) in 1974 for the release of the son of a steel industrialist from Brescia.

Mr. Monzino was one of 39 kidnap victims in 1981, ten of whom are still held captive.